

# Fourth Game Box Score

Los Angeles	AB	R	H	E	Los Angeles	AB	R	H	E
25-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0	25-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0
26-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0	26-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0
27-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0	27-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0
28-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0	28-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0
29-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0	29-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0
30-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0	30-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0
31-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0	31-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0
32-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0	32-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0
33-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0	33-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0
34-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0	34-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0
35-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0	35-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0
36-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0	36-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0
37-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0	37-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0
38-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0	38-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0
39-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0	39-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0
40-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0	40-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0
41-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0	41-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0
42-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0	42-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0
43-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0	43-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0
44-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0	44-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0
45-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0	45-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0
46-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0	46-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0
47-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0	47-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0
48-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0	48-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0
49-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0	49-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0
50-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0	50-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0
51-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0	51-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0
52-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0	52-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0
53-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0	53-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0
54-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0	54-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0
55-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0	55-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0
56-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0	56-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0
57-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0	57-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0
58-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0	58-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0
59-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0	59-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0
60-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0	60-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0
61-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0	61-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0
62-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0	62-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0
63-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0	63-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0
64-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0	64-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0
65-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0	65-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0
66-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0	66-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0
67-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0	67-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0
68-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0	68-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0
69-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0	69-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0
70-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0	70-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0
71-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0	71-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0
72-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0	72-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0
73-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0	73-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0
74-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0	74-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0
75-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0	75-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0
76-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0	76-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0
77-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0	77-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0
78-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0	78-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0
79-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0	79-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0
80-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0	80-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0
81-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0	81-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0
82-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0	82-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0
83-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0	83-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0
84-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0	84-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0
85-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0	85-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0
86-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0	86-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0
87-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0	87-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0
88-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0	88-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0
89-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0	89-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0
90-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0	90-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0
91-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0	91-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0
92-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0	92-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0
93-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0	93-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0
94-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0	94-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0
95-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0	95-Tony Gwynn	4	0	0	0
96-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0	96-Steve Nouri	4	0	0	0
97-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0	97-Don Sutton	4	0	0	0
98-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0	98-Joe Ferguson	4	0	0	0
99-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0	99-Steve Garvey	4	0	0	0
100-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0	100-Bucky Dent	4	0	0	0

## The Losers

### odgers' Locker Room Hardly Shangri-La

By Jeff Prugh

IKLAND, Oct. 17.—Here are the words and feelings of a base-  
ment down to its last World Series game:  
"We'll just have to watch the highlight films now," Bill  
er said. "We might throw up if we watch enough of these."

"Not now," said Andy Messersmith, walking away from a  
r, which was a tactical way of saying, "Leave me alone."  
"I thought he was out," fumed Steve Yeager, replaying the  
d close play at home plate.

"This was just like the other games," Steve Garvey said.  
in the tape again and just change the score."

"They've got a team that gets the most out of so little of any  
've ever seen," Joe Ferguson said, trying to be complimentary  
Oakland A's.

d so it went last night in the wake of a 5-3 defeat.  
loser's locker room is hardly a shangri-la. Hopes die hard.  
ns are mostly suppressed, but perfectly clear. Words are  
as players relish how it might have been or how they hope  
be. Nobody is burying the Dodgers yet, but their clubhouse mood  
was one of a team with every-  
thing but an obituary.

They exuded a potpourri of  
feelings after losing game No. 4  
to Ken Holtzman and Reggie  
Fingers and Jim Holt and a  
Golden Glove man named Dick  
Green.

There was the usual run of  
anger and despair in the Dodger  
camp. But along with it was a  
touch of dry humor and home-  
spun philosophy about their  
place in baseball's biggest extrav-  
aganzas.

"I thought he [Reggie Jackson]  
slid away from the plate and his  
left leg slid up my leg," crumbled  
Yeager, picking at a paper plate  
of ravioli as he replayed a sixth-  
inning slide into home plate.

He looked up at a reporter and  
asked: "What did you think?"

The reporter told Yeager he  
thought he had the plate block-  
ed, but his tag was late.

Yeager shrugged. "Well," he  
said, "his body mark [on the  
dirt] was three feet away, so un-  
less he's got a six-foot leg, I say  
he was out. I called the umpire  
a liar. Big deal!"

Actually, the play had no bear-  
ing on the game's outcome.  
Jackson had beaten Ferguson's  
throw and followed Sal Bando to  
the plate on pinch-hitter Holt's  
two-run single that made it 4-2.

Had Jackson not scored on the  
play, the A's would have won by  
the now familiar score of 3-2.

The Dodgers' biggest hope to-  
night will be 19-game winner  
Don Sutton, who hasn't lost  
since mid-August. The right-  
hander was trying to kindle the  
Dodgers' optimism, even as he  
left the Oakland Coliseum to  
ride the train back to San Fran-  
cisco.

"All I know," Sutton said, "is  
that a World Series is never over  
until somebody has the money  
and says to one team, 'This is  
your winner's share,' and to the  
other, 'This is your loser's  
share.'"

Manager Walter Alton also  
tried to muster some enthusiasm  
about his team's ability to come  
back from a 3-1 deficit.

"If you think we're gonna roll  
over and play dead, then you're  
mistaken."

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# Oakland a Game Away From Baseball's Top Prize

By Joseph Durso

OAKLAND, Oct. 17 (NYT).—  
California's first World Series  
threatened to be a short one last  
night when the Oakland A's over-  
powered the Los Angeles Dod-  
gers, 5-3, and moved to within a  
game of their third straight  
championship.

Ken Holtzman, the pitcher,  
who had not been to bat all sea-  
son, gave the A's the lead by  
hitting a home run in the third  
inning off a 20-game winner,  
Andy Messersmith of the Dod-  
gers. Then, after Los Angeles  
had gone ahead, the A's cranked  
up a four-run rally in the sixth  
for the ball game.

They now hold a lead of three  
games to one over the National  
League champions, one short of  
the top honor in baseball and  
\$25,000 a man. They will go for  
both tonight, with Vida Blue  
pitching for Oakland and Don  
Sutton trying to stave off doom-  
day for Los Angeles.

For those who were expecting  
fireworks or flair from the West  
Coast's first intercity series, the  
rowdy A's were providing their  
customary flow of family fights  
and feuds behind the scenes. Jim  
[Cattini] Hunter, their best  
pitcher, was still declaring his in-  
dependence from any contract  
commitment as of next week.  
The local fans were using to  
keep the team from leaving Oak-  
land. And Charles Finley, the  
heavy-handed owner and general  
manager of the club, was insist-  
ing that neither action was nec-  
essary, although both were aimed  
at him.

And the teams supplied some  
flair in game No. 4 of the first  
series, starting with Holtzman's  
home run with one down in the  
third inning. He hit it after Mes-  
sersmith had thrown one ball  
and two strikes, and it was no  
"cheapie"—a rising line drive  
that cleared the leftfield fence  
and landed in the seats 375 feet  
from home plate. He had hit  
only two home runs in his 10-  
year career, both in the National  
League with the Chicago Cubs  
—one in 1969 and the other in  
1971. Then, in last year's World  
Series against the New York  
Mets, he hit a pair of doubles.

And last Saturday against the  
Dodgers, he walked, doubled and  
scored on a squeeze bunt.

So when he uncorked his home  
run off Messersmith, he croled  
the bases with glittering statis-  
tics: Three doubles and a home  
run in his last five times at bat  
in World Series play.

But if Holtzman provided the  
lead with his bat, he promptly  
lost it with his arm. When the  
Dodgers went to the plate half  
an inning later, they got two  
runs and took the lead.

Steve Garvey started it with a  
single to rightfield with one  
down and Joe Ferguson walked.  
For a moment, Holtzman pro-  
tected himself by striking out  
Ron Cey. But then Bill Russell  
hit a triple into right-center that  
found just enough airspace be-  
tween Bill North and Reggie  
Jackson, and two Dodgers scored  
for a 3-1 lead.

It was Messersmith's turn to  
protect the lead, and he did it  
for two innings. But in the bot-  
tom of the sixth, he walked two  
batters unintentionally and  
walked another intentionally. He  
made a wild pickoff throw to  
first base and was stung by two  
singles to rightfield for a total  
of four runs.

It all began with a walk to  
North, who now represented the  
tying run at first base. So Mes-  
sersmith threw over three times  
to keep North honest, but next  
bounced a throw past Garvey,  
and North wound up on second  
base.

Sal Bando, with no hits in 11  
times at bat in the series, fol-  
lowed with a looping single be-  
hind first base and the Dodgers  
lead disappeared. Then Jackson  
walked and Joe Rudi, the No. 5  
man in the lineup, bunted them  
to second and third.

It seemed questionable strategy  
to some because Rudi batted in  
99 runs this season. It seemed  
even more questionable when the  
Dodgers decided to walk Claudell  
Washington, thereby neutraliz-  
ing the No. 6 man and leading

the bases for Ray Fosse, who had  
a single in 11 times up.  
But manager Alvin Dark still  
had a trick, and he now produced  
it: Jim Holt, a 30-year-old first-  
baseman from North Carolina  
who joined the A's in midsum-  
mer, showed a talent for long  
hitters streaks. Once he went  
0-for-3; at the close of the ses-  
son he carried an 0-for-26 drought  
into the series, although he broke  
it with a pinch-hit single on Sun-  
day.

Back in front  
This time, Holt contributed  
another pinch-hit single, a line to  
rightfield that scored Bando and  
Jackson and put Oakland back  
in front. Finally, Dick Green  
hounced into a force at second  
base with Washington crossing  
and Holtzman came out of the  
lineup with a 5-3 lead.

Outside of their two-run fourth  
inning, meanwhile, the Dodgers  
were existing on small things.  
Bill Buckner doubled in the first  
when Washington, a late replace-  
ment in leftfield, could not hold  
the ball; but Holtzman struck

out the next two batters to e-  
scape.  
In the third, Steve Yeager dou-  
bled off the leftfield wall and  
was bunted to third, but nobody  
else got the ball out of the in-  
field. And in the sixth, Jim  
Wynn led with a double and  
eventually made third on a wild  
pitch, but three grounders to  
Bando at third ended the  
threat.

They had an even better  
chance in the eighth when Wynn  
walked with two down and Gar-  
vey singled to right. But Dar-  
went to the old strategy again,  
encouraging Holtzman for the rest  
of the program and brought in  
Rollie Fingers, who obliged by  
striking out Joe Ferguson.

## The Winners

### Finley Pep Talk Falls On Contemptuous Ears

By Leonard Koppett

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 17 (NYT).—A lineup change, a player's  
traumatic reaction to it, and an owner's inspirational speech were the  
main topics among the Oakland A's last night after their 5-2 victory  
over Los Angeles.

The change involved putting Claudell Washington, a left-handed  
batter, in the lineup against Andy Messersmith, the right-hander who  
was beaten but not hit hard by the A's in the first game. That meant  
putting Washington in leftfield, moving Joe Rudi to first base and  
benching Gene Tenace.

The shattered player was Tenace, a home-run hero as a catcher  
in the 1972 World Series, a .158 hitter as a catcher and first baseman  
in last year's World Series, and the regular first baseman of the A's  
most of this season, except when he was forced to catch because of  
injuries to others.

And the pep talk, called by Charles Finley a few minutes before  
the game, consisted of a reading of a local newspaper clipping quot-  
ing various Dodgers down-grading the Oakland team.

"What did you get out of the pep talk?" someone asked Sal  
Bando, the team captain. "Five minutes of rest," Bando said. "Clip-  
pings," Reggie Jackson said contemptuously. "I can't go out there  
and play on clippings. They're a good team and they haven't played  
yet the way they can. I know how tough they're going to be."

If Finley didn't make an im-  
pression with his pep talk, he  
made a big one with his role in  
the decision to bench Tenace.

## In the Wind

According to manager Alvin  
Dark, the idea has been in the  
wind since Sunday night, after  
the A's lost the second game to  
right-handed Don Sutton.

"We just haven't been scoring  
at all, and we thought we should  
have another left-handed batter  
on Wednesday and Thursday,"  
Dark explained. "We knew we  
weren't going to do it Tuesday  
because Al Downing was a left-  
handed starter. We even talked  
about using Jim Holt."

But the lineup that took batting  
practice had Tenace in it. Then  
he found out from Dal Maxvill  
that he wasn't in the real one.

"I went to see Dark, and got  
no satisfaction. He said Finley  
told him that he'd had his way  
last time, and that Finley was  
going to have his way this time."

The reference to last time, ap-  
parently, was to the era of the  
American League playoff, when  
Finley wanted Tenace to catch.  
Rudi to play first and Angel  
Munagala to be the designated  
hitter so that Ray Fosse, the reg-  
ular catcher but a weak hitter  
all season, could be bypassed.

The A's wound up using their  
regular alignment with Fosse  
catching, as he was last night.  
Dark insisted, however, it wasn't  
a last-minute change at all.

"I never have a final lineup  
until I talk it over with Mr. Fin-  
ley and my coaches, but the idea  
of using Washington was in our  
minds before."

Didn't that weaken two posi-  
tions defensively, leftfield and  
first base?

"Some people think so," Dark  
said, "but I think Washington can  
be an outstanding fielder."

Dodger catcher Steve Yeager argues with umpire Don Denkinger after A's Reggie Jackson was called safe at the plate. A's Sal Bando (right) also scored on Jim Holt's pinch-hit. Below left, Dodger leftfielder Bill Buckner leaps in vain to snare Ken Holtzman's homer. Below right, A's Claudell Washington chases Buckner's double in leftfield.



## Defeats Birmingham, 29-25

### Sun Clinches WFL's Western Division Crown

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (UPI).—  
The Southern California Sun last  
night became the first World  
Football League team to clinch a  
division title. The Memphis  
Southern took a step closer to  
it but it was a painful one.

Southern California won the  
Western Division title by beating  
the Birmingham Americans, 29-  
25. The Birmingham loss, com-  
bined with the Southern's 25-15  
triumph over the Florida Blazars,  
left Memphis two games ahead in  
the Central Division with four  
games left.

But while there was joy in Ana-  
heim after Tony Adams passed

for 316 yards and two touchdowns,  
there was disappointment in  
Memphis as star running back  
Willie Spencer may have been  
lost for the rest of the season  
with a knee injury.

Adams, the WFL's leading pas-  
ser, hit on 20-of-30 passes to  
become the first player to go over  
3,000 yards, pushing his total to  
3,218. He threw a 13-yard TD  
pass to James McAlister and an  
18-yarder to Keith Denson to help  
the Sun to its seventh straight  
victory and 12th against four  
losses.

Birmingham took a 17-3 lead as  
Charlie







## Sirica Opposed Cover-Up

Say Nixon  
en Advice

slay Oelsner

TOM, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Nichman and H.R. ended in legal proceedings public that they President Richard a summer of 1972 to and complete dis- the Watergate affair, s. in which the two s. to Mr. Nixon also out other assertions, place much of the the Watergate cover- Nixon, who cannot be for it because of his resident Ford.

eman and Ehrlich- ong five former White Nixon campaign aides the Watergate case, their assertions in an ow that they needed Nixon's testimony for se, saying, in effect, Nixon would help to innocence.

pers Unsealed

hn Sirica on Friday jury of nine women sen for the trial. The and Ehrlichman papers, based under seal dur- selection, last press judge the jurors, afternoon, though, the g been sworn and and opening argu- scheduled for to-udge Sirica unsealed and a number of documents as well- two motions by Mr. rush subpoenas com- his presence at the

deman and Ehrlich- onts technically were Judge Sirica for a nt of the trial so that defendants could take testimony by deposi-

ndants, who filed their perately, argued that would probably be too y in person at the trial, that they would thus te depositions, but that s' health prevented getting the deposi- tely—and that as a e the testimony would story," they should not o trial without first Ehrlichman's motion y been denied.



BACK HOME—President Ford walks on White House lawn with his wife Betty after she was discharged from Bethesda Naval Medical Center following surgery.

## Mrs. Ford Recovering Well; Plans to Make Japan Trip

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—First Lady Betty Ford is back home with her family and recovering so well from surgery for breast cancer that she plans to go to Japan with the President next month.

Meanwhile, however, a White House spokesman said Mrs. Ford's schedule would be restricted for three or four weeks.

Mrs. Ford was released from Bethesda Naval Medical Center Friday afternoon, 13 days after she underwent a radical mastectomy for removal of her right breast, some chest muscles and lymph nodes from the underside of her right arm.

Her recovery has been described by doctors as excellent. They reported that she gained 3 1/2 pounds in the past week and has resumed use of her right arm.

"Looks Super"

The White House physician, Dr. William Lukash, accompanying Mrs. Ford home, told the President: "She looks super."

Mrs. Ford gaily waved her right arm at a crowd outside the hospital as she came smiling home. As she stepped from a helicopter onto the White House lawn, she was greeted with a hug and kisses by her daughter, Susan.

On hand to welcome her were about 150 staff members, who cheered and applauded. The new family dog, acquired in her absence, was there too. When Mrs. Ford knelt down to greet the golden retriever, named Liberty, the dog responded by licking her face.

"I didn't know I was going to have a baby waiting for me when I came home," she said as she looked over the eight-month-old pup.

"I was thinking this afternoon that I should have gotten a doll and wrapped it in a blanket and greet my husband with it," she said, leaving the hospital, she said.

Mrs. Ford also jokingly chided her husband because "he didn't notice my new dress." The President retorted that "I'll notice it when the bill comes."

## Participants Blame Outside Liberals

### Boston School Strife Rooted in History

N. Oct. 13 (NYT).—For six now, baggard city community workers and ve been trying to cope racial tensions that have led to scattered violence ideral court-ordered plan to achieve school in-

isions are the products of history and politics, when at the height of her civil rights move- local minister was slain ma, the Massachusetts c passed the Racial In- Act, mandating that no ould be more than half-

ston, the law gave rise is called "School Con- olitics." Candidates run- the School Com- ittee is independent of or and is elected from at large, won their posts aling to the white neigh- s with an anti-busing i. It was on the School ee that Mrs. Louis Day ow a city councilor, first present. The current n, the salty-tongued John n, is an outspoken foe of

legislators from South led the fight for repeal

of the law supported by suburban liberals, each year. This spring, Gov. Francis Sargent declined to veto the repeal bill.

#### Court Order

But Federal District Judge Arthur Garrity, ruling last June on a long-standing suit brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, ordered the plan put into effect. He found that the School Committee had fostered segregation by such devices as "tracking" black and white neighborhood schools into either three-year or four-year high schools.

The plan was drawn up by state education authorities after the School Committee failed to draw up its own plan or provide information.

At the time, Judge Garrity conceded that he had not read the state plan. Many of those most actively involved now in trying to implement it describe it as "terrible."

But many black parents have simply been afraid to send their children into hostile South Boston, where the buses have been met with stones and jeers, and where the black attendance has been low. In the Roxbury building of the high school, the black attendance has been about half of that expected, or less.

Many of the meetings that Mayor Kevin White and other city officials have held with black parents and leaders have been marked by cries of fear for the safety of the children and demands for protection.

To the blacks, the School Committee is a major symbol of what they see as a city machinery dominated by the Irish, leaving

them little room for advancement.

The most controversial part of the plan links South Boston and Roxbury into a sprawling school district whose high school has one building in Roxbury and three in South Boston.

The city's black leadership, trying to hold itself publicly together, is reluctant to back down from its commitment to integration. Many of the leaders have been fighting for integrated quality education for a decade.

Many of the black leaders believe the issue boils down to "green fellows white"—the feeling that money and good teaching will come into schools only where there are whites. There was some proof of this when a dilapidated black school was given new equipment this fall before the white students arrived.

The School Committee, a product of a turn-of-the-century Yankee reform, designed to keep the schools out of politics and power from the Irish, is unpaid. But there are patronage plums, and the post is often a political stepping stone.

In white South Boston, however, the busing plan is viewed as a plot by the suburbanites, the liberal media and elected officials who send their children to private schools. In some deeper sense, it is seen almost as a renewal of the struggle between the Protestant Brahmins and the Irish that has marked much of the history of Boston politics. It is a feeling that the Yankees have done them in again and are shoving the blacks down their throats.

Ford Appeals to Bostonians

BOSTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—President Ford, in a recorded message broadcast here yesterday, urged Bostonians to "reject violence of any kind."

Mr. Ford said the statement was made at the request of Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., who wanted the President to urge the people of Boston to resolve their school-busing problems peacefully.

Mr. Ford had been accused by Mayor White of having "encouraged false hopes and fanned the flames of resistance that will almost inevitably lead to further disruption in Boston." He also criticized Mr. Ford's refusal to send federal marshals to protect schoolchildren.

Boston officials hoped that the three-day Columbus Day weekend would help cool tempers. The mayor's office said there was no trouble yesterday. On Friday, for the first time in several days, there were no arrests in connection with the busing. Chances were reported quiet and, although still far below normal, attendance was up slightly.

## According to Publishers

### Book Critical of Election Foo Set Up by Rockefeller Aide

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (NYT).—The publishers of a derogatory biography of Arthur Goldberg say that its publication had been arranged by one of Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller's close political associates, who offered to purchase 100,000 copies for distribution, mostly without charges, in the 1970 campaign for governor of New York.

The publication was arranged by John Wells, a long-time political aide of Mr. Rockefeller, the publishers said. Mr. Wells had been Mr. Rockefeller's presidential campaign manager and director of his political brain trust, according to officers of Arlington House, which published the book. Mr. Wells recruited the writer, Victor Lasky, and arranged for publication and distribution.

The publishers disputed Mr. Rockefeller's statement that his brother, Laurence Rockefeller, had invested \$80,000 in the book purely as a business venture.

"Yesterday, Mr. Rockefeller took 'full responsibility' for the publication of the biography of Mr. Goldberg, the 1970 Democratic gubernatorial candidate.

The former governor telephoned Mr. Goldberg at his home yesterday afternoon and read him the text of a telegram in which Mr. Rockefeller said that he had prior knowledge of the publication of the book, according to Hugh Morrow, Mr. Rockefeller's press secretary.

"It is quite clear that when the project was brought to my attention, I should have immediately taken steps to see to it that it was stopped," Mr. Rockefeller said in the telegram, the text of which was released to the press.

Ned McCaffery, the president of Arlington House, said of the book: "I'm not a child and I know perfectly well that it was going to be used for the campaign."

William Buckley Jr., chairman of Starr Broadcasting Group, which owns Arlington House, said that it would be "naïve" to believe that the investment by Laurence Rockefeller constituted "a businesslike approach" to publishing.

Mr. Goldberg, who opposed the incumbent Mr. Rockefeller in 1970, said that he had asked the House Judiciary Committee and the Senate Rules Committee to hold formal hearings into the circumstances surrounding the publication of the book, "Arthur J. Goldberg, the Old and the New," by Mr. Lasky, a conservative freelance writer and columnist.

The House committee has begun a broad investigation into Nelson Rockefeller's possible involvement with the book's publication. The FBI has indicated in a report to the committee that Mr. Rockefeller, through intermediaries, may have been involved in underwriting the work. The investigations are being made in connection with Mr. Rockefeller's vice-presidential confirmation hearings.

Mr. Goldberg, a former Supreme Court justice, secretary of labor and representative to the United Nations, said after Mr. Rockefeller's call:

"The Senate and the House committees and ultimately both bodies of Congress are the proper agencies to determine whether Gov. Rockefeller's belatedly admitted misconduct and its covering up are compatible with his being confirmed as vice-president of the United States."

"I am content to leave this overriding question to their hands, since this is their constitutional responsibility to the people of our country."

Mr. Lasky said that the idea for the book had come from Mr. Wells. "He thought up the idea," Mr. Lasky said. "I said, 'He's a very dull guy, but you

## Court Withholds Ban on Dumping In Lake Superior

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—The Supreme Court handed a setback Friday to federal officials seeking to halt the discharge of what they say are dangerous asbestos wastes into Lake Superior.

Over the dissent of Justice William Douglas, the court declined to reinstate a U.S. District Court order to the Reserve Mining Co. to stop dumping waste from an iron-ore plant into the lake.

Four of the nine justices said the officials can apply for such action again if the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis has not made a final decision on the health-hazard question by Jan. 31.

For the Supreme Court to reinstate the original order issued by U.S. District Judge Miles Lord, the votes of at least five of the nine justices would be required. The court did not make public how the justices voted, except that Justice Douglas dissented.

In ordering the discharges stopped, Judge Lord said the evidence showed that they contained asbestos fibers, which can produce asbestosis, cancer of the lung and other diseases. He said the fibers had been found in substantial quantities in the drinking water of Duluth, Minn., and that the discharges endanger the health of people who obtain their drinking water from the western arm of Lake Superior.

## Rockefeller Releases Listing Of Gifts Totaling \$1,778,878

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller has released public the text of a letter, sent to the chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, in which he acknowledged having made gifts to 18 present or former public officials and members of his staff totaling \$1,778,878, on which he paid federal and state taxes amounting to about \$840,000.

The text of the letter, which Mr. Rockefeller sent to Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., was a reply to a request by Sen. Cannon for additional information concerning gifts listed in the gift tax returns Mr. Rockefeller had earlier made available to the committee. Mr. Rockefeller said in his letter, released Friday:

"Throughout my life, I have made loans and gifts to friends and associates to assist them in meeting the kind of pressing human needs which all people have from time to time—problems such as severe illness and medical expenses, marital problems, education of children, problems of adolescents, problems of relocation, problems of meeting one's obligations to aged parents and problems that have to be faced after retirement."

"In many cases there were special human circumstances that dictated urgency of action, and I responded simply out of friendship and affection."

#### No Conflict Seen

Mr. Rockefeller also said of the gifts to the 18 past or present public officials and staff members that all of them had been appointed by him and that all were "administratively responsible" to him. He went on to say: "We had identical objectives, there was no conflict of interest involved, and there was nothing illegal or immoral about either the loans or the gifts."

"Unfortunately, confidential information submitted to the committee and to the executive branch weeks ago has in some unauthorized or improper way been leaked piecemeal to the press, causing the compromising of the privacy of many individuals and misleading interpretations of the facts which I made available confidentially to the committee many weeks ago."

Meanwhile, Paul Beck, who sold a California newspaper, the Oceanside Blade-Tribune, in 1954, to a Washington columnist, said yesterday that Mr. Rockefeller provided the \$25,000 down payment with the apparent understanding that his backing would not be publicly disclosed. Mr. Rockefeller later confirmed the aid.

#### Details Provided

The columnist, Thomas Braden, denied that there had been anything secret about Mr. Rockefeller's loan, and provided details of his long-time relationship with the former governor and the purchase of the newspaper.

Mr. Rockefeller's role in this purchase was not disclosed in his list of names of individuals to whom he had lent or given money.

Mr. Beck sold the paper for \$500,000. He said he was told by the newspaper broker who handled the transaction that the \$100,000 down payment and \$25,000 brokerage fee had been provided by Mr. Rockefeller. "The broker told me that was where the money was coming from and was not to be known," Mr. Beck said in a telephone interview from his home in Oceanside.

Mr. Braden said he had received loans from Mr. Rockefeller totaling \$100,000 for the purchase. "I repaid it with interest," he said.

Mr. Rockefeller's release of the letter, as he indicated, followed a series of disclosures about large gifts made to public officials and staff members. They included \$550,000 to William Roman, the chairman of the Port of New York Authority, in the form of a series of loans made during their 18-year association. Also disclosed was a gift of \$50,000 to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in 1969, when he left Mr. Rockefeller's staff to join the federal government.

Also among the persons listed

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Nelson Rockefeller

## Despite Vow on Nixon Papers, A Box Left the White House

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Despite assurance by President Ford's counsel that all Nixon administration papers would remain intact at the White House, at least one carton of papers has left the White House and been returned, a spokesman said yesterday.

John Huston, the White House deputy press secretary, said in response to an inquiry that the carton was removed Sept. 26. It was part of a shipment to the Pentagon of 13 cartons of personal papers of Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., who left the next day as White House chief of staff.

The carton contained memos from Gen. Haig to Richard Nixon, when he was president, minutes of senior White House staff meetings and memos to Gen. Haig from other members of the staff, Mr. Huston said.

12 Other Boxes  
He said that the box of memos was taken inadvertently, discovered missing almost immediately and returned within several hours still sealed with paper tape.

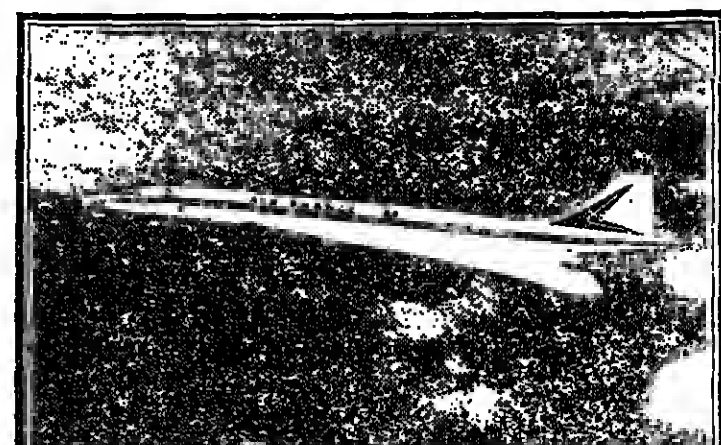
The 12 other boxes, said to contain Gen. Haig's "military material and memorabilia" and "personal letters," were returned Oct. 3 after the chief archivist at the White House, John Nesbitt, complained that he had not reviewed them.

Mr. Huston said the return was made after a meeting between Gen. Haig and Philip Buchen, Mr. Ford's counsel.

Gen. Haig is to go back on active duty with the Army on Nov. 1 as military commander of NATO.

Mr. Huston said that other records also had been released by the Ford administration, but only after being cleared by the archivist. He said that former press secretary Ronald Ziegler, who also served as special assistant to Mr. Nixon, had retrieved cartons of personal papers after Mr. Ziegler's assistant, Diane Sawyer, had gone through them with the archivist.

Mr. Huston did not know how many cartons were involved or how many others might have removed records.



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## On Yacht of Fugitive Financier

## Senate Probes Report of Vesco Missiles

By Richard T. Cooper

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Senate investigators are studying information that suggests that fugitive financier Robert Vesco may have equipped his high-speed yacht with missiles, as well as machine guns and other weapons.

The information, it was learned, came from the yacht's former captain, Ray Cook, who has said under oath that he quit last month when he became convinced that Mr. Vesco would shoot it out even with U.S. authorities, if they interfered with his movements.

Mr. Cook's testimony adds a new dimension to reports of Mr. Vesco's efforts to stockpile military-type weapons and his apparent involvement with persons associated with organized crime figures.

The Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee, under Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., has been assembling details on Mr. Vesco's activities for more than a year.

Mr. Vesco, indicted twice by federal grand juries within the last two years, sought refuge first in the Bahamas and then in Costa Rica. He is wanted in the United States on charges of looting a multimillion-dollar investment company he controlled, Investors Overseas Services, of



Robert Vesco

\$234 million, and of involvement in an illegal \$300,000 contribution to the 1972 Nixon re-election campaign.

He has avoided extradition, although Sen. Jackson's subcommittee has produced material raising questions on how vigorously U.S. authorities have pressed for his return.

Subcommittee investigators are unwilling to discuss details of the missile question publicly, but sources knowledgeable about the

inquiry said that it rests on Mr. Cook's eyewitness account.

What Mr. Cook saw convinced him that a missile was being fitted onto the 54-foot aluminum yacht, the Joya Poca, sources said, and his description of the equipment suggested to subcommittee staff members that Mr. Vesco may have obtained a surplus missile of a type able to destroy almost any pursuing vessel.

Mr. Cook, who appeared nervous and said that he had feared for his safety when he testified at last Monday's hearing, said that he had quit after two months in Mr. Vesco's service because he had grown increasingly worried about the possibility of a shoot-out.

Mr. Cook said the way Mr. Vesco spoke, coupled with the arming of the boat, implied that Mr. Vesco was prepared to fight, even U.S. authorities.

Mr. Vesco frequently carried a pistol aboard the vessel, as did at least 15 of his 30 bodyguards, Mr. Cook said, and the boat's arsenal included automatic rifles, shotguns and at least one machine gun with a tripod on the barrel.

Once, while loading weapons aboard the boat, Mr. Cook said he exclaimed to a Vesco aide known only as Charlie: "This is ridiculous."

"You haven't seen anything," Mr. Cook quoted Charlie as replying. "We've got a room the size of a three-car garage and it's loaded."

## Costa Rican Probe

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 13 (AP).—The Costa Rican government says that it has been investigating charges that Mr. Vesco tried to bring arms into the country and has found nothing so far to substantiate the accusation. Mario Charpentier, minister of security, said Mr. Vesco himself asked for the investigation several weeks ago.

© Los Angeles Times.

## U.S.-Grape Ban Seen for Europe

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13 (UPI).—American-grown table grapes are going to go unsold in Europe because union workers there will refuse to unload them, farm union leader Cesar Chavez has said.

The boycott, an extension of the United Farm Workers' table-grape protest in the United States, will be in effect by January, he said.

"By then, American growers are going to have a hell of a time selling their products over there," he said last week after returning from monthlong talks with European labor leaders. Mr. Chavez said 14 per cent of American-grown table grapes go to Europe.



A plainclothes policeman searches two of three men who surrendered after taking over a radio station in Montgomery, Ala., and calling for a black revolution.

## 3 Gunmen Seize Alabama Radio Station

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 13 (AP).—Three black gunmen took over radio station WAPX yesterday in a hall of gunfire that left a white security guard dead. Fleeing on the air for a "black revolution," they surrendered after their last hostage escaped.

The city police chief said two other blacks are being sought in the bizarre series of events that began when a 78-year-old white man, Aldron Parham, was backed in the face with a machine gun and ended with the take-over of the soul-music station.

Police Chief Ed Wright said the five were black militants who "had boasted that they were going to kill police officers and make a grandstand play in Montgomery." He said the men gave Black Muslim names.

The title in the bullet-riddled radio station in downtown Montgomery had at one point cried over the air: "There's a Negro revolution and a black revolution. I'm in the black revolution. We want all you niggers to come on down."

Mr. Wright said that the elderly white man was attacked without provocation and that the five then fled in a car.

Police pursued it, rammed it, and the five began running, he said.

Mr. Wright said two escaped and the three others, armed with sawed-off shotguns, took over the radio station in a burst of gunfire that killed a guard, M.R. Furr.

The take-over ended after two hours of stalemate when a black die jockey, Alphonso Dixon, scrambled to freedom. Police said the gunmen had told Mr. Dixon to go to the door and hold up a mirror so they could watch the police. When he reached the door, he burst through it to safety.

## During Black Freedom Drive in 1970

## Nixon Altered U.S. Policy in Southern Africa

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (WP).—The Nixon White House in 1970 secretly endorsed the "selective relaxation" of U.S. policy toward southern Africa's white-ruled regimes during the explosive black independence drive, according to newly disclosed information.

An unprecedented inside look at how Nixon administration strategists grappled with the conflicting goals of U.S. economic and strategic interests versus African self-determination has now become available. The basic secret report, known as National Security Study Memorandum 39, (NSSM 39) was never intended for public use.

On Friday, the State Department officially declined to discuss the report, prepared under the direction of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, when he still had only the single job of being presidential national security adviser. But no matter what the report recommended or what the White House did about it, there was no "kill" of American policy toward African white-supremacy governments.

Less officially, State Department sources are making a more sophisticated attempt to dispel the "kill" charge, out of concern over the consequences that it may have in the United States and abroad.

Despite the conservative, pro-business attitude in the Nixon White House, these sources contended, "there was little change" that actually took place from the pro-self-determination policy toward Africa first set by the Kennedy administration.

"Where did this [kill] occur?" a State Department official asked. "I think the proof is hard to find. I think it is a credit to us that we were able to maintain the policies that existed for a decade basically intact."

Others argue that with the escalating sweep of the black independence drive in Africa in recent years, any retrogression of U.S. support for it, or even holding to a stand-pat position, amounted to "killing" backward.

The charges of U.S. "kill" toward the minority white regimes of Africa were aired last week by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson and by Washington freelance writer Tad Smith, writing in the October issue of Esquire mag-

azine. Both quoted from NSSM 39 and from other sources. Mr. Anderson made a copy of NSSM 39 available to The Washington Post.

This intergovernmental study, 71 pages plus appendices about half as long, is dated Aug. 15, 1969, the year that President Richard Nixon came into office. A presidential order based on the secret study was issued in early 1970.

## 5 Policy Options

According to several sources, the recommendation for a "selective relaxation" of U.S. policy toward southern Africa's white regimes was made by Mr. Kissinger, primarily based on what was known as "Option Two" among five choices offered for a new policy.

The report is based on "the policy dilemma within the U.S. government" over what is described as "the inherent equivocation" in American policy.

This was perceived as the problem of how to protect American "economic, scientific and strategic interests" in Africa and yet maintain "political credibility" for declared U.S. policy in a manner in which "the political costs will not be excessive."

The policy choice made by the White House was reportedly based in considerable part on the following premise from Option Two in the strategy review:

"The whites are here to stay in southern Africa and the only way that constructive change can come about is through them. There is no hope for the blacks to gain the political rights they seek through violence, which will only lead to chaos and increased opportunities for the Communists."

"We can, by selective relaxation of our stance toward the white regimes, encourage some modification of their current racial and colonial policies and through more substantial economic assistance to the black states (a total of about \$5 billion annually in technical assistance to the black states) help to draw the groups together and exert some influence on both for peaceful change."

American policy in Africa, the report acknowledged, was confronted with objectives that are often "conflicting and irreconcilable."

As cited, these objectives included:

- To improve "the U.S. standing in black Africa" and elsewhere in the world "on the racial issue" while seeking "to minimize the likelihood of escalation of violence... and the risk of U.S. involvement."
- "To minimize the opportunities for the U.S.A.R. and Communist China to exploit the racial issue."
- "To protect economic, scientific and strategic interests and opportunities in the region, including the orderly marketing of South Africa's gold production."

South Africa was described as a prime example of the U.S. "policy dilemma."

The United States has long

declared its "abhorrence of the institution of apartheid" in South Africa and in the 1960s played a leading role in the United Nations in denouncing that nation's racism, which the 1969 review termed "stark, harsh and strongly entrenched."

## "Highly Profitable Return"

At the same time, the report said, "U.S. direct investment in southern Africa, mainly in South Africa... yields a highly profitable return."

"Southern Africa is geographically important for the United States and its allies, particularly with the closing of the Suez Canal and the increased Soviet activity in the Indian Ocean," the report emphasized. South Africa, the report said, "helps to use the small but persistent Soviet naval presence in the Indian Ocean as a basis for some sort of collaboration with the U.S. for 'it is easier to be included in Western defense.'"

## "Tact Acceptance"

What NSSM 39 shows is that the Nixon administration sought means of covertly enhancing U.S. interests in white-ruled black Africa, without exposing itself to charges of "tact acceptance" of U.S. interests where black insurgency movements might end up in control.

## The choices set out in the secret study included:

Option One—"Closer association with the white regimes to protect and enhance our economic, strategic and scientific interests."

Option Two—"Broader association with both black and white states in an effort to encourage moderation in the white states" and "enlist cooperation of the black states in reducing tensions and violence. This included the premise that 'constructive change can come only by acceptance of the whites' and, therefore, 'selective relaxation of our stance toward the white states' was advocated, with increased but very nominal economic aid to black states."

Option Three—"Heightened association with the white states and containing association with the blacks" to "contain some economic, scientific and strategic interests in the white states," with a racial posture acceptable to the blacks but with opposition to violence.

Option Four—"Disassociation from the white regimes with closer relations with the black states."

Option Five—"Disassociation from both black and white states in an effort to limit our involvement in the problems of the area."

## Combination of Suggestions

The primary choice reportedly was made by President Nixon, on Mr. Kissinger's recommendation, and centered on Option Two. A State Department official maintained, however, that "no option was selected, per se," but rather a combination of suggestions.

Option Two included such proposals as continuing the official U.S. embargo on arms shipments to South Africa and Portugal's territories, while quietly permitting "more liberal treatment" with sales of "dual purpose equipment" that could serve either military or civilian purposes.

This is the critical "gray area" of policy. Here, officially unadmitted "tilting" can occur, especially over the sale of helicopters, "executive" jet aircraft or large airliners and other equipment that can be converted to military purposes.

## News Analysis

Ventures Into Partisanship  
Spotlight Ford's Problems

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (WP).—The strengths and weaknesses of Gerald Ford's inherited presidency became vividly apparent last week as Mr. Ford ventured gingerly into partisan politics for the first time since he took over from President Nixon.

In the busiest week of his two-month presidency, Mr. Ford presented a 31-point anti-inflation program to Congress; moved outdoors for his third news conference, spoke to Republican fund-raisers in three states; met with more than three-score congressmen and attempted to muster the resources of his office to prevent a cutoff of military aid to Turkey.

Some of the President's initiatives belie the weak activist role he demonstrated. Mr. Ford's best qualities while also reflecting the strains and irresolution of his brief presidency.

On the one hand, Mr. Ford displayed anew his stamina, his openness and his candor, and he also muted his pre-presidential reputation as a somewhat narrow partisan. In his three political speeches, most noted for a \$150-a-plate dinner in Philadelphia, the President omitted partisan references in favor of a philosophical defense of the two-party system and a strong advocacy of bipartisan foreign policy and anti-inflation efforts.

His advisers, and reportedly Mr. Ford himself, also were buoyed by the significant upturn of the stock market in the wake of Mr. Ford's economic message.

## Support Problems

On the other hand, the President showed an uneven knowledge of his own economic program, and he was initially unsuccessful in persuading an election-minded Congress to support him on continuing foreign aid to Turkey. Less publicly, his staff work raised the question of whether anyone has really taken charge of the complicated White House staff apparatus since the departure of its former chief, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr.

Mr. Ford is so overwhelmed, in the view of some of those close to him, that he has had little opportunity to reflect on basic strategy or on the fundamental ideological differences in the wake of the week he would arise before 7 a.m. for breakfast with a cabinet officer or staff official and retire well after midnight following his return from a fund-raising meeting.

"He's the guy who can't say no, and he's got to learn how to say it," said one of Mr. Ford's closest friends in Congress.

Sometimes during the week it seemed Mr. Ford was not quite the President of the United States. Responding to his own preferences, the hands at the sundial played the "Michigan Fight Song" rather than "Hail to the Chief." His old friends often call him "Jerry" rather than "Mr. President."

The political speeches, the first of Mr. Ford's presidency, failed to arouse any visible show of enthusiasm from their partisan audiences, although they did succeed in raising an estimated \$475,000 for Republican candidates. The lukewarm response of the audience was perhaps a reflection more to the quality of the speeches than to the man.

## Easing the Path

One adviser described the President as conscious of the fact he will be dealing with an even more heavily Democratic Congress after the Nov. 5 elections and as anxious not to make his own path harder by unnecessary partisanship.

From the point of view of some of the hard-pressed Republican candidates struggling uphill in what promises to be a Democratic year, Mr. Ford was making far too much a virtue of bipartisanship.

In every speech, the President deleted or softened his most partisan references. In Burlington, Vt., where his theme was the importance of the two-party system, he omitted a sentence describing "the men and women who are campaigning on the Republican ticket" as "clearly first-class people." In Detroit, Mr. Ford dropped a series of implicit criticisms of the Democrats on economic issues in favor of a plea to Congress "to give us just 90 days to use our influence in trying to bring about a solution that will help Greece and keep Turkey within the alliance, and find a key to the problems of Cyprus."

But his most significant departure from a prepared text was in Philadelphia, where Mr. Ford totally omitted portions of his text that depicted the Democrats as big spenders whose policies led to inflation.

"If the Democrats make substantial net gains in the U.S. House and Senate next month," the omitted passage said, "it could result in a veto-proof 60th Congress in January—a Congress that would run this country through a legislative process over the ability to spend. It could result in a new wave of inflationary spending."

## Advisers Differ

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said the next day that Mr. Ford stands by his original text. An adviser who is close to the President, Mr. Nessen said that Mr. Ford considered the passage "inappropriate."

This adviser left unexplained the question of why these passages were written into the

speech in the first place, although another aide said that the tightness of the schedule had prevented Mr. Ford studying the speech in advance.

The next day Mr. Ford also demonstrated the name of misnomer. Mexican President Luis Echeverria while announcing a meeting at his news conference in the White House Rose Garden. Later in the same news conference the President stumbled over an economic question and gave what turned out to be an incorrect answer as to whether he said he favored the phaseout of all depletion allowances.

But the news conference also demonstrated the positive qualities of Mr. Ford. His good humor and his openness—he had personally approved the new format of allowing follow-up questions—contrasted markedly with the atmosphere of hostility and suspicion that usually prevailed at his predecessors' frequent meetings with newsmen. Some of Mr. Ford's advisers and friends believe that he also struck a responsive chord among the American people with his dogged defense of his economic program.

"The press conference was an unmitigated plus for the President politically," said one Republican congressman who is close to him. "He presented the surcharge in the best possible light. The only problem was that he had presented it in a bad light the day before and lost the edge he might have had with Congress."

## Fact Sheets

This congressman and others complained that the "fact sheets" distributed by the White House at the briefing on the surcharge had overstated its impact and its effect on most taxpayers. The White House issued new figures the next day—but only after the political damage had been done.

The original error on the surcharge figures typifies the problem of disorganization that some think has become endemic in the Ford White House. Many aides regard this "disorganization" as potentially serious and one staffer notes that two recent speech texts were halted in mid-duplication because it was found that the President would have been saying something which inadvertently contradicted administration policy.

"The problem really arises from the fact that Jerry runs the place like a congressional office, which it isn't, and that people still want to drop in on him when they feel like it," said one aide. "There is no system, little administrative experience, no one really in charge."

One aide is hopeful that new chief of staff Donald Rumsfeld gradually will bring order out of the organizational chaos. Mr. Rumsfeld is helped by the presence of Terry O'Donnell, a scheduler who performs the door-keeper functions for Mr. Ford.

Gradually, despite the manifold problems, the spirit of optimism that was dashed by the reaction to the Nixon pardon is returning to the Ford administration. And if Mr. Ford was largely responsible for the problems, he also is responsible for a restoration of good feelings—a restoration enhanced by widespread sympathy for him in the wake of his wife's operation for breast cancer.

## Popularity Slips

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—President Ford's popularity has slumped a record 21 points since he took office, with only half the country approving his performance, according to a Gallup poll published in The New York Times today.

The decline was the sharpest that Gallup had ever recorded in presidential popularity over so short a time.

The poll was conducted three weeks after Mr. Ford granted a pardon for possible Watergate offenses and before he presented his economic program to Congress.

A week after Mr. Ford assumed office Aug. 9, a Gallup poll showed that 71 per cent of the country approved his performance in office, while 3 per cent disapproved.

In the latest poll, 50 per cent approved, 28 per cent disapproved and 2 per cent disclosed no opinion.

The figures released by the Pentagon show that 1,102 deserters have been processed since the newly formed weeks since President Ford proclaimed his conditional amnesty program but only 674 came in voluntarily. The remainder were arrested before Mr. Ford's proclamation.

## Amnesty Claims Low, Pentagon to Shift Unit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—The Defense Department has announced that it is shifting its amnesty operations from Camp Attenuity, Ind., to smaller facilities at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., because fewer Vietnam-era military deserters than expected were turning themselves in.

The figures released by the Pentagon show that 1,102 deserters have been processed since the newly formed weeks since President Ford proclaimed his conditional amnesty program but only 674 came in voluntarily. The remainder were arrested before Mr. Ford's proclamation.

## British Atheism Rises

LONDON, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Only 39 per cent of Britons believe in God, for the first time in 1958, according to a national religious survey conducted by the British Broadcasting Corp. But 39 per cent say they believe in life after death.

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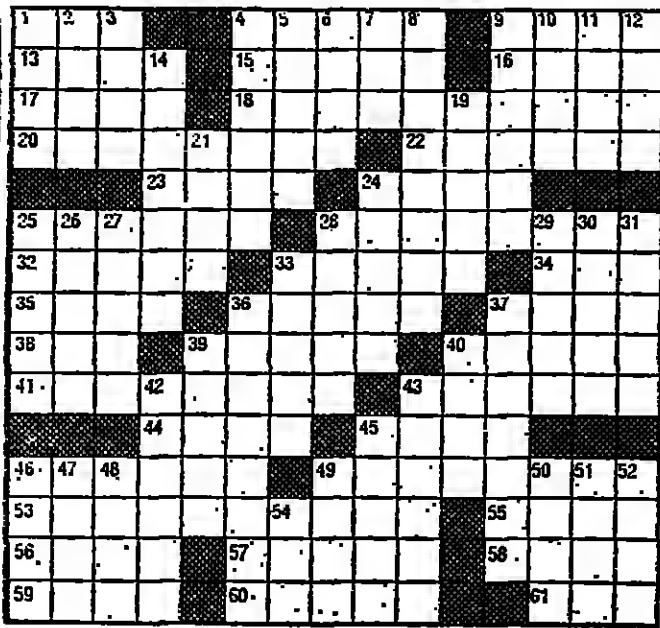
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**September 8, 1974**



**-By WILL Weng**

1 N. Y. time	43 Coal-mine road	25 Destroy, as guys
2 — all	44 French electrical	26 papers
3 Furniture	49 Composer Roger	27 Word before ho
designer	53 Conn. art colony	27 Horse opera
13 Miles van der	55 Neighbor of	28 More recent
Tree	Minn.	29 Prevent
15 Tree animal	56 Elm or ash	30 Silas of
16 Peeved	57 "Purple Sage"	Revolutionary
17 Culmination	figure	days
18 Drawing named	58 Asian desert	31 Fisherman
for a French	59 Kind of admiral	33 Musical piece
scowpincher	60 Leaves the stage	36 "C'est —"
20 Witchman of a	61 Sea off Arabia	(it's inevitable)
sword		37 Oscar Wilde's
	<b>DOWN</b>	gaul
22 Get rid of	1 Ages	38 Trap
23 Direction	2 Undergrad	40 — libre
24 Miss Porter of	3 Quaker pronoun	41 — saw a
"Lamberlost"	4 Evaluate	purple cow"
25 Tennis wear	5 Coquette	43 Forward falls,
26 Also-ran to	6 Divulged	old style
Sherlock Holmes	7 Numerical suffix	45 Stephen or
33 British P.M.	8 Area named for	William Rose
34 Violent desire	a British	46 Star: Prefix
35 Collar shape	financier	47 Marsh
36 Cry of disgust	9 Letter-closing	48 Entreaty
36 Little Charlotte	words	49 Moslem title
37 Authentic	10 Snow fondness	of respect
38 "The — of	11 Crafts' partner	50 Scent
St. Agnes"	12 Fillup	51 Local movie,
39 Fills	14 Pros	Variety style
40 Fogg's creator	19 Utah range	52 Road mishap
41 Inventor of a	21 "What — God	54 Tom of early,
pistol	wronght"	Westerns
43 More in order		

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## THE SEVEN-PER-CENT SOLUTION

*By Nicholas Meyer. Dutton. 253 pp. \$6.95*

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

**S**HERLOCK Holmes has always been too snug for my taste, and it is a pity that the world is to see him grow low in "The Seven-Per-Cent Solution." In the last throes of his well-known cocaine addiction, he is reduced to paranoid delusions. Oysters are going to overrun the earth. Snipers are menacing him with "air guns." A "Napoleon of crime" is masterminding London's underworld, and Holmes is too far gone in his addiction even to defend himself. Watson, who is the snob who has always asked me to hold a mass of "elementary" material in my head until he chose, like a triumphant Quiz Kid, to make sense of it. Reading his adventures is like carrying his golf clubs while he alone plays. There is no reason for a reader to do but allow himself to be apostrophized, to follow Holmes as he unearths a clue that he refuses to share or, even worse, simply to watch him think, which he does with an unoblingly inscrutable face.

Now Holmes came to Watson in such sorry shape that the doctor is at last allowed some initiative. Hearing that there is a physician in Vienna who can treat addicts, Watson enlists the aid of Holmes's brother to spirit him there. The year is 1891, and the Viennese physician, none other than Sigmund Freud, Freud is pictured as living in a house that is "some kind of Viennese chocolate bread miniature, crammed with D--den knick-knacks of every description." On his face is an "expression of infinite sadness," as he sees in most of us criminal inclinations that many that Holmes has to face.

In "The Seven-Per-Cent Solution," Nicholas Meyer has reconstructed the Sherlock Holmes character in a rather convincing manner, but don't imagine that this should be difficult for anyone steeped as he is in the immense body of imaginative speculation that has grown up around the legend of the world's most famous detective, yet when

Kingsley Amis, a fine writer and a James Bond aficionado, tried to recreate Ian Fleming's character, the result was a dismal failure.

Mr. Meyer has not brought the world's most famous sleuths together for nothing: they pool their talents, of course, on a case—once Freud has cured Holmes. The "victim" is a young woman who has been stunned, or tortured, into apathy. Freud is stumped, and Holmes, applying what would be called forensic techniques today, helps him out of his impasse.

We have already seen an example of Freud's tactical skill, insulted by a Junker snob at his country house, he coolly confronts the bully and is challenged to a duel. He accepts, provided the duel is fought with tennis rackets. The bully is bigger, stronger, younger, but the astute Freud has noticed that he has no backhand. When he exploits this weakness, the bully becomes "hysterical and loses."

With Freud reasoning from character and Holmes from circumstance, they address themselves to a mystery on which the lives of millions may depend. It is the war machine, the harbinger of Germany's largest munitions maker. She is a Quaker and, if she can, she will destroy Germany's war machine, Holmes, of course, anticipates World War I by some 23 years.

Mr. Meyer has blended ingenuously and farre in just about the right proportions. There is a chase scene, in locomotives, in which Freud turns out to be a formidable coal heaver. Though Holmes carries out the more familiar heroics, it is the appealingly self-deprecating Freud who emerges as the real hero. Holmes is too much exposed as a man who can only mislead a woman like Marvell's most famous line—he omits the "but" from "Had we but world enough and time"—we also learn some unsavory facts about his life that help to explain his aversion to women and his choice of vocation.

**—By Alan Truscott**

try covering the East-West cards in the diagrammed deal, and decide how you would plan the play in six spades against the opening lead of the diamond ten. Perhaps you can improve on the play chosen by South, a player who has won several national titles in the last two years.

North-South should reach a small slam in spades, or perhaps diamonds. The standard auction is South is direct and sensible. South bids one club, nearly always the right move, when holding five cards in each black suit, and bids one spade after a one-heart response.

When North shows a good hand with a fourth-mid bid of two diamonds, South can show his distribution and extra strength with a jump to three spades. North can then jump to six spades, knowing that there is no problem about controls and that a grand slam is unlikely to be a sound proposition.

When this hand was played in the semifinal of the Spingold knockout team championship in New York in July, the diamond queen was led against six spades. In his hand with the diamond king, ruffed a club and cashed the spade ace. He then finessed the spade jack, losing to the queen.

With the cards as shown, it can be seen that the contract now fails. West can return a trump or shift to a heart, and South winds up one trick short: he can establish the fifth diamond in the dummy, but he cannot get back there to cash it.

In real life, all the suits broke evenly and the slam succeeded. But it is worth considering how the declarer should have played to give himself the maximum chance.

South should reason that he is unlikely to succeed if both spades and diamonds break badly. How-

ever, he can guard against a four-one break in one suit if the other divides three-two. After winning the first trick with the diamond king, it is an error to ruff a club—the ruff may be a necessary entry to the dummy in some circumstances.

The right play is to cash the ace and king of spades immediately. If the suit breaks badly, he continues with the jack to drive out the queen, and will survive if the diamonds break—or if West had incautiously led the diamond ten. A four-card holding, since a marked finesse is available.

With the cards as shown, West can ruff the lead of the diamond queen at the fourth trick, but must then do something helpful, either by giving dummy a valuable entry with a heart lead or by leading a club into the ace-king-jack.

And if West refuses to ruff, it does not help the defense. South establishes the fifth diamond with a ruff and is in control, since there is still a trump in dummy to ruff a club and serve as an entry.

**NORTH**  
 ♠A42  
 ♥A3432  
 ♦QJ910  
 ♣—

**WEST**  
 ♠Q96  
 ♥Q7543  
 ♦10  
 ♣Q1052

**EAST (D)**  
 ♠85  
 ♥K86  
 ♦J876  
 ♣8863

**SOUTH**  
 ♠KJ1073  
 ♥—  
 ♦QK5  
 ♣AKJ74

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

	East	South	West	North
Pass	1♣	Pass	1♥	
Pass	1♠	Pass	2♥	
Pass	3♠	Pass	5♠	
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond ten.

صبرنا من الراحل



# olve Nation's Problems

## d Proposes Universities, or Team Up to Help U.S.

By Carroll Kilpatrick

MBUS, Ohio, Aug. 30 (AP)—President Ford proposed that universities "open up" to workers and effort to find practical solutions to America's problems.

At the summer commencement at Ohio State University, the first presidential speech since the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Ford said that the nation's problems are not only academic but also practical. He urged that America's universities and research centers be brought closer to the people, that they work together to find solutions to the nation's problems.

Declaring that he was "not satisfied with the progress we are making toward energy independence by 1980—a goal set by former President Richard Nixon," Ford said that new skills and intellect will be required.

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NO CONDITIONS—A group of parents, whose sons either evaded the draft or deserted from the armed forces, holding news conference on steps of the Justice Department building in Washington. The group urged an unconditional amnesty rather than the conditional amnesty offered by President Ford.

### Not Depressed, Aide Says

## Nixon Is Described as Having Severe Cash-Flow Problem

by Jack Nelson and Kenneth Reich

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 30.—Former President Richard Nixon is described as having a severe cash-flow problem, but to have no intention of becoming a recluse, in the first public statements in recent days by his aides and counselors.

Mr. Nixon's attorney for his personal financial affairs, Dean Butler of Los Angeles, told the Los Angeles Times in a telephone interview that "I would expect that it isn't too much of an exaggeration" to say that the former President is broke.

"We won't say he's broke in the sense of you and I being broke," Mr. Butler said. "But all you have to do is look at his most recent financial statement and the payments he has had to make since then to know there is a cash problem. Certainly, his financial picture is uncertain and unclear."

Mr. Butler said he thought he would be ready to discuss with Mr. Nixon in a personal meeting "in the next week or so" certain preliminary ideas about his future financial status, his assets and liabilities, although he said it may be the end of the year before his situation will be clear, if then.

Mr. Butler, who like Mr. Nixon has been subpoenaed to testify in the Watergate cover-up trial, added that he realized that the lack of any official word from the former President's San Clemente estate since his resignation three weeks ago had added to speculation that he is suffering from emotional problems.

"But the guy's in good health," he said.

Mr. Butler said he frequently sees Mr. Nixon working in his office or talking a stroll. But he said he knows little about the legal and financial problems now occupying much of his time.

Mr. Butler said that one of the greatest uncertainties in the former president's financial picture has to do with "crank law suits."

"We do expect that certain of them may be coming," he said. "I don't think we have the wild notion to what extent... I don't know whether \$100,000 [in legal costs for Mr. Nixon] will touch it. I don't know whether \$500,000 will."

Problem of Properties

Mr. Butler said he would like to assume that suits relate to what Mr. Nixon did in his governmental capacity will be handled by the U. S. Justice Department at government expense. But he cautioned that, even so, some of the suits may fall on the former president personally.

Mr. Nixon has a good many financial assets, he added, but he faces the problem of "what to do with his various properties." He said he did not know about any prospects for Mr. Nixon to

Kuwait, Ecuador Buy British-French Plane

PARIS, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—French aircraft industry sources said yesterday that Ecuador and Kuwait have placed the first international orders for the Anglo-French Jaguar supersonic strike aircraft. The total order is worth about \$184 million, with each country taking 30 planes.

The British Aircraft Corp. disclosed the order Wednesday but did not name the buyers. The Jaguar is designed to penetrate Soviet-built SAM-6 and SAM-7 missile defenses. It has advanced equipment which allows it to attack at low altitude without slowing down to identify targets. It is already in service in France and Britain.

Man Given 40 Years In Atlanta Abduction

ATLANTA, Aug. 30 (AP).—William Williams, convicted of extortion in connection with the kidnapping of Atlanta Constitution editor Reg Murphy, today was sentenced to 40 years in prison.

U.S. District Judge William O'Kelley recommended psychiatric treatment for Williams, 34, who was convicted earlier this month, but did not order it. Mr. Murphy was released unharmed in February and a \$700,000 ransom was recovered.

## Studies Pose Arsenic Role In Cancer

### 1 1/2 Million Workers Are Exposed in U.S.

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (NYT).—High levels of cancer have been found among men who worked in factories processing inorganic arsenic, thus raising a serious new health question for the 1 1/2 million workers the government estimates are now exposed to the compound in the United States.

The finding of lung cancer and lymphatic cancer was documented in studies submitted to federal health agencies by the Allied Chemical Corp. and the Dow Chemical Co.

Inorganic arsenic normally is produced during the smelting of copper and has many uses, including the control of crab grass, the preservation of wood, the control of sludge in fabricating oils and the manufacture of ceramics.

Although the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has estimated that about 1.5 million workers are exposed to varying amounts of arsenic in the United States, there is no estimate of the exposure of the general public through such means as polluted water.

A 1970 federal survey of water supplies in different parts of the country found arsenic in excess of federal limits in a small number of the 3,663 systems sampled. The water systems that were examined were in Vermont and New York City, Cincinnati, Charleston, W.Va., Kansas City, Mo., Charleston, S.C., New Orleans, La., Pueblo, Colo., and San Bernardino and Riverside Counties in southern California.

A spokesman for the Environmental Protection Agency said it had studies under way aimed at establishing new arsenic standards for drinking water.

The Allied Chemical arsenic study was conducted by three scientists from Johns Hopkins University. The death certificates of 27 men who had died during the last 13 years after working for various periods in Allied's arsenic factory in Baltimore were examined.

Nineteen of the 27 were found to have died from cancer. The lung cancer and lymphatic cancer rates were found to be six to seven times higher than would normally be found in a similar population of men.

Rhodesia Raises Tax Load by 10% To Pay War Bill

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Rhodesia's guerrilla war costs forced the government to raise taxes by 10 per cent, Finance Minister John Wrathall said yesterday.

Nevertheless, the country's 1973 economic record "has been highly satisfactory despite the strains of war," Mr. Wrathall said in presenting his annual budget to Parliament, and he said the outlook for the coming year was also good.

An expected \$44-million (\$66 million U.S.) deficit this year was caused primarily by the government's guerrilla war with black African rebels, the minister said.

He added: "I have therefore to call upon the taxpayer to make a greater contribution. I propose to impose a surcharge of 10 per cent on income tax" on both individual and company taxes.

This week, Rhodesia announced its new national anthem—the "Ode to Joy" movement from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The new anthem was designated five years after the breakaway British colony abandoned "God Save the Queen."

Executive Fined On Contributions To Nixon, Others

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30 (AP).—Shipping executive George Steinbrenner 3d, general partner of the New York Yankees baseball team, was fined \$15,000 today for making illegal campaign contributions to former President Richard Nixon and to influential congressmen.

The firm of which Mr. Steinbrenner is board chairman and chief executive officer, American Ship Building Co. of Lorain, Ohio, was fined \$30,000 for conspiracy to violate federal election campaign contribution laws.

Corporations are barred by law from contributing to political campaigns.

Mr. Steinbrenner and the company pleaded guilty last week. Both drew the maximum fines permitted by law. Mr. Steinbrenner could have been sentenced to up to six years in prison.

Bangladesh to Seek Trade Ties With EEC

DACCA, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Bangladesh will seek a long-term trade and economic arrangement with European Common Market countries, Kamal Hossain, foreign minister, says.

Mr. Hossain, who will visit France, West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands soon, said that prospects of expanding trade would be the central theme of his talks with EEC leaders.

A five-member EEC delegation is due in Dhacca to make a survey of Bangladesh's export potential.

## Agnew Tells The Washington Post He Got No Leniency, Is Harassed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP).—Former Vice President Spiro Agnew, in a letter to The Washington Post, took issue today with use of the word "leniency" in the headline of an Aug. 23 article regarding his legal problems.

He also complained of being "harassed by the news media." "Leniency in my case? That is to laugh," Agnew wrote.

"The whole story will be told later; meanwhile, please bear in mind that the bribery and extortion charges against me are unproved, that I denied them on national television and that I continue to deny them," the brief letter said.

It added: "For my decision not to contest a single tax charge, I have lost the right to practice my profession, lost a substantial pension, temporarily lost my right to vote and have won the right to be harassed by the news media."

Agnew resigned as Richard Nixon's vice-president last October and pleaded no contest to one count of income tax evasion. He subsequently was disbarred as a lawyer in Maryland.

In a reply printed beneath Agnew's letter, The Post said that it has never "suggested that Agnew has admitted to any criminal acts other than the tax charge to which he pleaded nolo contendere (no contest)."—a plea "described by the judge... as the equivalent of a plea of guilty."

The newspaper said that the word "leniency" was a reference to a direct quotation from an interview with former Deputy Attorney General William French Smith.

### News Analysis

## Airlines' New Fare-Boost Bid Based on Cartel Expectation

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT).—When international airlines agreed last weekend to seek increased fares on scheduled transatlantic jet trips Nov. 1, for the fifth time this year, their decision was rooted in the expectation that they would soon achieve something that they were wrongly accused of doing long ago—operating a cartel.

If that expectation is realized during next negotiations scheduled for late next week, as many industry analysts believe, much of the competition that generated cheap excursion fares to Europe during the last decade, setting off an explosion in foreign travel by middle-class Americans, will be eliminated.

The new agreement, approved at Montreux, Switzerland, would increase fares by an average of 10 per cent over increases averaging 25 per cent that were imposed earlier this year, and would raise the costs of some excursion plans by as much as 25 per cent. The increases are virtually certain to be approved.

Some airline executives admit to private forebodings about raising rates again in the face of the worst slump in transatlantic travel since World War II. Trips by Americans to Europe appear to have declined in July by more than 20 per cent, compared with 1973, and advance bookings for the fall are lean.

Fare, Hotels, Meals

The decline is attributed for the most part to fare increases and soaring prices for hotels, meals and sight-seeing abroad.

But the airlines, insisting that they are trapped, contend that they must raise fares to offset higher prices for jet fuel. The airlines also concede that transatlantic fares have increased largely because of a severe economic downturn for more middle-income persons. Now, the airlines say, this group of transatlantic travelers will probably contract.

The new fare agreement is different from those previously adopted by the International Air Transport Association, the organization of airlines, in that it will be contingent on two rival camps—the scheduled airline members of the association and the non-scheduled charter airlines—reaching agreement for the first time on minimum prices for charter flights. In this case, "minimum" means higher charter fares.

Identical Rates

For about 15 years after World War II, scheduled transatlantic airlines such as Pan American World Airways and Air France had no major competition except each other and they all agreed to charge identical rates through the association.

Its critics assailed the association as a "cartel," which in point of fact it was, and it was the IATA controlled only part of its market; a cartel is a group of competitors who control a market, fix the prices and limit output of services.

In the early 1960s, a number of non-scheduled airlines that had flown cargo and done airfreight in the Vietnam war began side-by-side flying groups to Europe at bargain rates.

The non-scheduled lines had

Catholic Nuns' Unit Backs Women Priests

HOUSTON, Aug. 30 (AP).—A resolution calling for the ordination of women as priests was adopted yesterday by 600 Roman Catholic nuns attending the Leadership Conference of Women Religious.

There were only a few negative votes on the resolution urging that "all ministries in the church be open to women and men as the Spirit calls them." Several lesser organizations of nuns have approved the principle of women as priests, but yesterday's resolution was the first by a national group, which includes most of the women in top posts in Roman Catholic orders.

Brazil Meningitis Kills 14

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The meningitis outbreak in Sao Paulo, Brazil's largest city, has worsened during the last few days, claiming 14 lives, Wednesday—the highest official daily toll so far.

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## Talkathons

Winston Churchill once observed that "jaw-jaw is better than war-war." So it is. But there are times when the United States puts an intolerable strain on that simple truth. In Caracas, UN conferees have wound up 10 weeks of talks about a law of the sea with little more achievement than a decision to hold another conference in Geneva next spring and then return to Caracas for a third next summer.

At the same time, a UN world population conference has adjourned in Bucharest with the feeble conclusion that countries should try to reduce their birth rates by 1985. If, as sovereign nations, they happen to think they ought to. Much of its time was spent on propagandistic irrelevances.

Both conferences are severe disappointments. No one could reasonably have expected instant treaties and programs of action to make the resources of the ocean bed the "common heritage of mankind" or somehow to arrest an insanely spiraling population rate that can produce world catastrophes before the end of the century. People did have a right to expect these crucial problems to be discussed with a sense of urgency by men big enough and bold enough to rise, if need be, above the confines of national sovereignty and ideological propaganda.

The urgency is unmistakable, and the problems themselves are interrelated. Population, already one of the chief causes of the world's social ills—hunger, unemployment and destruction of the environment—will at the present rate double in 30 years or be prevented from doing so only by starvation, disease and war.

The oceans, which could be a new and saving source of proteins, minerals and fuel, for poor and rich nations alike, will be reserved instead for perpetuation of the same maldistribution, the same struggles of economic nationalism, that have torn the world apart for centuries. These struggles will be eased only when the "common heritage" concept is adopted in good faith.

The most that happened at Caracas, it appears, was that thousands of diplomats and their experts, turning out documents running to hundreds of thousands of pages, managed to define "where they are farthest apart." In both Caracas and Bucharest, a few mavericks willing to risk repudiation by the governments might have alerted the world to its danger, even if they couldn't hope to distract the bulk of their colleagues from a boundless compulsion to jaw-jaw.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Unfinished Business (Cont.)

In the matter of Mr. Nixon's future liability to prosecution, conviction and perhaps even imprisonment for criminal activity, it took about four questions at President Ford's press conference before the right question was asked. The question was whether Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski "can in good conscience pursue cases against former top Nixon aides as long as there is the possibility that the former president may not also be pursued in the courts?" The President had the right answer: The special prosecutor, he replied, "has an obligation to take whatever action he sees fit in conformity with his oath of office, and that should include any and all individuals."

It seems to us that this is all the President ought to be saying about this matter until Mr. Jaworski has had an opportunity to make up his mind about whether to proceed against Mr. Nixon. And our only regret is that this wasn't all that the President had to say. En route to what seems to us to be a sound and prudent position, he was drawn into a discussion of the manner in which he might deal with the case of Mr. Nixon, if it ever comes to him. In the process, he identified himself with some incautious comments by his vice-presidential nominee, Mr. Rockefeller, which were in turn no more than echoes of some even more misguided observations by Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott. The inevitable result was to give rise to speculation about an eventual presidential pardon for Mr. Nixon—in response to a presumed public sentiment that the former president has "suffered enough"—before there has been any decision to prosecute Mr. Nixon and while the special prosecutor is still weighing his obligations under the law.

It is true that Mr. Ford never quite said he was considering a pardon—merely that

this was his option and his right. But when asked if he agreed with Mr. Rockefeller that "President Nixon should have immunity from prosecution," he replied that "the expression made by Mr. Rockefeller, I think, coincides with the general view and the point of view of the American people." Now Mr. Rockefeller's expression, as it happens, consisted largely of a statement associating himself with earlier remarks by Sen. Scott with respect to possible prosecution of Mr. Nixon that "hanging is enough without drawing and quartering." Sen. Scott, it should be noted, had gone on to say that "in my judgment, Dick Nixon could not get a fair trial—and especially not in the District of Columbia." Was Mr. Rockefeller also accepting that view when he praised Sen. Scott for a "very good statement" that reflected the mood and spirit of Congress? More to the point was the President embracing all of that when he "subscribed" to Mr. Rockefeller's "point of view."

We would like to think not. But we would add that, on this difficult and delicate issue, it might be wiser in the future for Mr. Ford to speak for himself. For when you put together everything that the President said in response to the questions on this subject at his first press conference, it adds up to something more than a simple affirmation of the special prosecutor's obligation to abide by his oath of office. In fact, it suggests a pre-disposition on his part to resolve a potential criminal proceeding against Mr. Nixon on the basis of his reading of public opinion or congressional sentiment before the matter has even begun to be dealt with by orderly judicial process—and before a related criminal proceeding, the Watergate cover-up case, in which Mr. Nixon has been named as an unindicted co-conspirator, has even gone to trial.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Giscard's Summit

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's proposal of a European summit is not exactly a diplomatic bombshell. The heads of state and of government of the Community agreed at their last meeting, in Copenhagen in December, that they should meet more often in future. The idea of another meeting was canvassed during the first half of this year, when West Germany was in the chair, but never came to anything because of the political upheavals in Britain, France and West Germany. It was therefore generally accepted that the new French President would take advantage of France's chairmanship to invite his colleagues to Paris and attempt to get the Community off to a fresh start after all the trials of the past year.

This was agreed in principle with the West German government when Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was in Bonn early in July, and Mr. Wilson is not thought to have raised any objection when he visited Paris 10 days later. Both British and West Germans insisted, however, that such a meeting must be carefully prepared and yield concrete results. It would do more harm than good if the new leaders of the Community could not improve on the sorry spectacle provided by the

old ones in the middle of the energy crisis last December.

—From the Times (London).

### The Caracas Conference

The most encouraging result to emerge from the . . . conference that ended Thursday after ten weeks . . . is the agreement to meet again in Geneva in just over six months' time. In practical terms, it achieved little else and only continued goodwill and hard work on all sides will enable an agreement to be established next year. If it is not, there is a widespread belief that a number of countries will go ahead unilaterally with sweeping claims to the sea and its resources. The situation would then amount to one of anarchy with disputes and conflicts at sea as frequent as they have been on land.

There is thus now a time limit on the negotiations which may help to concentrate the mind. . . . If Caracas did nothing else, it demonstrated a will to go on trying. It ought also to have produced a moral obligation on individual states not to go ahead with measures of their own while the diplomatic attempts to find an agreement continue.

—From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 31, 1899

PRETORIA—The Boer officials here consider war inevitable. This opinion, they assert, is due to Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech at Birmingham. Dinkulu, one of the leading chiefs of the Zulus, has already been approached by the Boers. He has not yet made up his mind as to which cause he and his people are to espouse. His people are engaged in sharpening their assegais, as a preparation for fighting, which they believe to be imminent.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 31, 1824

PARIS—At midnight tonight, oysters will make their re-entry upon the menu cards. It is best not to take risks, and watches should be set by a reliable time-piece. Those who would be so rash as to open a single shell before midnight would do well to recall the story of the Parisian who was so elated to eat his first oyster last year. Suddenly he turned pale, crumpled up, turned over and died. His watch was found to be fourteen seconds fast.



## London: Can Democracy Survive Inflation?

By James Reston

LONDON.—It seems an extreme and even silly question to be asked in Britain, of all places, but actually it is being asked and discussed here by serious men and women: Can democracy long survive the present rate of inflation? The answer in many other countries is that it cannot, but the bet here is that in Britain it can and will. Nevertheless, the fact that this nation of amiable grumblers is even talking about the possibility of undemocratic means of controlling inflation, forming private vigilante armies to break strikes and keep essential services going is, as the British say, a little odd.

The inflation rate in Britain is now about 20 per cent a year. Unemployment rose in July by 88,526, the largest monthly increase since 1948, and now stands at over 650,000. In the confusion of a jittery stock market, the prices of securities fell in August to the lowest point in 18 years, and more important, back in the kitchen, people were running out of sugar for their tea.

Meanwhile, wages were chasing prices up the scale. Basic weekly wages rose at a record rate in July and were up over 18 per cent from a year ago, but consumer prices were up 20 per cent. Thus the ominous question: How long can this go on without crippling the economy, pricing British goods out of the world market, producing industrial strikes and class tension, and forcing government action to limit the traditional liberties of the British people?

### Serious, Not Critical

The answer one gets from cabinet members now available in London is that the situation is serious but not all that critical. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, speaks of bringing inflation down to about 12 per cent by the end of next year, but most other projections are more pessimistic. The London Business School's latest forecast, by James Ball and Terry Burns, is that, in the absence of some new and effective price and wage policy, consumer prices will rise another 20 per cent in 1975 and unemployment will reach a million by the winter of 1975-76.

Anything close to another 20 per cent rise in prices and a million unemployed in the winter of 1975-76 would, officials here agree, create an acute crisis, and compel any government in power to introduce compulsory controls, which the unions unanimously oppose.

"We are like mountain climbers walking along a narrow ledge with a high wind," one cabinet member observed privately here the other day. "We may make it and we may not."

Bernard Levin, surveying in the Herald Tribune what has happened in Britain over the last eight years, observes that what was unthinkable here eight years ago is now not only a part of the thought, but of the daily life of the nation.

No government of whatever political complexion, he observed, certainly no democratic government, can now rule without the cooperation of the unions, nor pass legislation that can be carried out against the will of the unions.

Britain has now accepted this, as it accepts what is a civil war in Ulster, as a normal condition of life. "I suppose," Levin said, "that that is, in essence, the fundamental change that has taken place in Britain." He defined the change as follows:

"From our collapsing postal and telephone system to our ever-increasing inflation . . . from frequent traffic jams to permanent traffic jams, from political and industrial violence as an exceptional and newsworthy occurrence to the same things as a lurid and apparently permanent backdrop to our lives."

"From—this above all—absolute certainty that whatever else died or changed, our democratic institutions would remain basically the same whatever happened, to a state of affairs in which talk of dictatorships of the right or the left is the common parlance of the day. That is the kind of journey on which Britain has gone in the last eight years."

This is more extreme than anything else this reporter has heard in Britain, but the mood is solemn,

and the chief secretary to the Treasury, Joel Barnett, felt obliged to announce the other day that the greatest danger facing the country was panic. "The economic situation," he said, "is serious but not catastrophic."

The government likewise has felt obliged to take note of two vigilante groups now organizing to deal with political and industrial chaos if it comes. Gen. Sir Walter Walker, former NATO commander in chief in Northern Europe, stated the objective of both organizations:

"We are not going to sit and watch these political bullies, these trade-union communists and fascists and those wretched young anarchists bring Britain to

her knees," he told the Daily Telegraph. The politicians haven't got the fire in their bellies to tackle the problem. So it is up to us, the people of this land . . . to prepare for action ourselves."

The British Defense Minister, Roy Mason, described this as "blatant bull" and condemned the vigilante organizations for "anti-democratic endeavors to exert their extreme views beyond and outside our recognized democratic and parliamentary procedures." And it is against all this extreme rhetoric and alarming economic arithmetic that the British will go to the polls in the second national election in seven months.

On the surface, the election

question will be who can control the inflation, but under the surface, who can get cooperation of the unions to avoid industrial chaos. British democracy is probably not at stake in this conflict over how to control inflation, but for the moment nobody is quite sure, and that is something new in this troubled island.

In the end, the British people will decide, and for the moment they are a little like a family that has been off on a vacation they couldn't afford. They look and feel better, but the bills are beginning to come in, the house is in a bit of a mess, and the same old problems seem more ominous than before they went away.

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## Awakening Watchdogs in Congress

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON.—The Watergate scandals were not just the result of the wrongdoings of a president, his top aides and a handful of appointed executive branch officials. Abuses proliferated in part because of the failure of Congress to exercise the aggressive oversight function intended to keep in balance these two mutually conflicting governmental branches. Thus, the departure of Richard Nixon and his top aides does not guarantee that congressional committees will now reassert their watchdog roles. Nor is there yet any real sign that committees which have been misled in the past will enforce a new demand for truthful testimony.

A test of whether Congress wants new standards of honesty from those called before it may be found in the case of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Ruth Parks, presently the U.S. ambassador to Luxembourg. On March 13, 1973—before the Watergate cover-up collapsed—Mrs. Parks, during her confirmation hearing before the committee, testified that a \$300,000 contribution to the Nixon re-election committee, made in the winter of 1972-73, "had substantially nothing to do with whether I was getting an ambassadorship or not . . . ."

Rather, Mrs. Parks told the senators, the donation by her and her husband "was promised a good bit before the [1972] inauguration. In fact when President Nixon said that he was going to China and Moscow . . . we felt that, being we were pleased with this action, we wanted to help keep President Nixon in the White House as leader of our country . . . ."

Rep. Louis Wyman, R-N.H., sent a letter supporting Mrs. Parks's story and adding that "in June [1972], the White House asked me if Mrs. Parks would be interested to serve as ambassador to Luxembourg." Rep. Wy-

man went on to say that Mrs. Parks told him in September, 1972, that she and her husband wanted to make a substantial contribution and asked that an appointment with the Nixon finance chairman, Maurice Stans, be arranged. By the time that meeting took place, Rep. Wyman wrote, Mrs. Parks had already been cleared for the Luxembourg post, a fact that he said "will help clarify . . . that there was at no time any commitment or pledge that money was to be paid or required to secure a nomination."

The senators accepted the Parks-Wyman story and approved her nomination. When Herbert Kalmbach, Mr. Nixon's former personal lawyer and fund-raiser, appeared before the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry in July, he told a substantially expanded and thus different story. Kalmbach testified that he was called in July or August, 1971, by White House aide Peter Flanigan, who at the time handled Mr. Nixon's ambassadorial patronage. According to Kalmbach, "Peter said, 'Herb, we would like to have you contact a [Mrs.] Parks in New York. She is interested in giving \$250,000 for Costa Rica.'"

Kalmbach said he was told to call Rep. Wyman, who would arrange a meeting. Kalmbach said he called Rep. Wyman, talked about the meeting, the contribution, and the ambassadorship. A luncheon thereafter was arranged, Kalmbach testified, and took place in August, 1971, at the Regency Hotel in New York.

At that time, again according to Kalmbach, Mrs. Parks said words to the effect that "you know well, I am interested in Europe, I think, and isn't \$250,000 an awful lot of money for Costa Rica?" That lunch was the last Kalmbach saw of Mrs. Parks, although he listed her as a pro-

spective donor of \$250,000 in the campaign fund records he turned over to Mr. Stans and the Nixon finance committee in February, 1972.

Shortly after Kalmbach's testimony was made public, Rep. Wyman amended his earlier Foreign Relations Committee position in a letter to the Concord (Vt.) Monitor, which had published a story on the situation. He confirmed that he had talked to Mr. Flanigan and had arranged the August, 1971, Parks luncheon with Kalmbach. He also acknowledged he knew an ambassadorship and a contribution were being considered—in fact, he wrote that he was first introduced to Mrs. Parks by a wealthy New Hampshire friend who from the beginning suggested she might make a good ambassador and had a good deal of money to contribute. The congressman steadfastly maintained in his new letter, however, that no ambassadorial post was being sold, noting that Mrs. Parks did not receive the Costa Rican post.

### Committee's Course

What does the Foreign Relations Committee do now, faced with Kalmbach's testimony and Rep. Wyman's confirmation of most of it? The committee appears to have been misled by Mrs. Parks, at the very least. The special Watergate prosecutor has subpoenaed and obtained Mr. Stans's contribution records as well as material from the White House relative to the Parks ambassadorial nomination. There may be a prosecution, but that is far from certain. Does the committee reopen the matter? It cannot "de-confirm" an ambassador.

It may seem like a small thing, but it involves the integrity of the committee and perhaps of the confirmation process which relies on witnesses being open in responding to questions. Bringing Ambassador Parks back from Luxembourg to be questioned about her earlier testimony may seem harsh, perhaps even petty. But if Kalmbach's version of things stands up, the committee could recommend at the least that Mrs. Parks's resignation, which should have been offered long before the new President along with those of other ambassadors, be accepted.

The writer is executive editor of the New Republic, from which this article was adapted by The Washington Post.

## Oil Prices: What to Do About Them

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON.—Once again the oil-importing nations (and that means most of the world) are headed for a confrontation with the cartel of Arab and other producing countries. Contrary to hopes that Arab, the largest producer, use its influence to get down, some cartel countries reduced output. In the face of lower consumption, in order to keep prices from falling.

Moreover, there now appears to be a good chance that at the next meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Vienna on Sept. 1, the cartel will institute further price boosts on top of the four-fold increase of 1973.

These events are not only a blow to American political strategy, which has been to woo the Arabs with arms and offers of cooperation in other areas, but also threaten the health of an already shaky world economy.

Walter J. Levy, international known oil consultant, says the new move by the cartel to cut production creates "a clear and present danger to the world's supply and financial system together with the yet uncontrolled inflationary forces, could erupt the political and economic fabric of the non-Communist world into extreme jeopardy."

It can be stated authoritatively that the problem is one of oil. For example, before the Secretary of State Henry Kissinger or Treasury Secretary William P. Simon but, so far, they have found the means to grapple with it. "The world economy cannot tolerate these (oil) prices over long periods of time," Simon said flatly.

Economic forces—mainly recession and voluntary curtailment of consumption—have been easing some oil prices, since February. For example, before the desperate Japanese paid about a barrel for Arabian light oil, but Japanese refineries now so glutted that Japan is offering more than \$10 a barrel.

According to Levy's calculation, with oil now in surplus, there is no reason for the Persian Gulf price to exceed \$7.65 to \$7.75 a barrel—still enough to cause cuts for most consuming countries—but well under the present \$13 range.

In the normal way, as demand lessens, prices would continue to come down. But the key countries, except for Saudi Arabia, are determined to manipulate price by cutting production.

If the cartel is successful in maintaining the present price, the industrial nations will either go broke or pay for oil or face a deep depression as they lower industrial activity to levels that can afford.

Townsend-Greenspan Inc., consulting firm from which Ford's economic adviser, Alan Greenspan, is on leave, said that if the OPEC nations want a world crisis of such dimension could occur.

The question, of course, is about the cartel's new effort to invalidate the free market and maintain as prices. Conservation is needed, of course, but uncontrolled pricing in gasoline and power is not enough.

At his press conference, Ford recognized the "serious" economic situation and said that "the consuming nations should do as much as possible in conservation."

One way, proposed by would-be a limitation on the strongest importing nations as the United States, on flow of surplus Arab oil to amounts no higher than deficits on their own oil.

If the importing countries to accept all surplus oil, Levy argues, they not only be cutting their approval price level, but would be taking the financing job—the obligation to re-lend the money to hard-pressed tries, such as Italy.

Levy suggests that the faced with the refusal of the importing countries to accept surplus oil, the United States might consider such a "bold" might reinforce the cartel's determination to cut production. The issue, then, would be: It would be clear to world faces not only a problem, but what has been achieved only if it is "keep the crude in the ground" are forced to compromise.

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Established 1887



LAST EFFECT—The front of the Mitsubishi building after the explosion Friday.

7 Killed, 330 Injured

## Tokyo Office Building Bombed

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Japanese police are searching tonight for leftist radicals suspected of having bombed the main office of a leading industrial company in the business district here at noon, leaving at least six dead and about 330 hospitalized with injuries.

The bomb exploded in the entrance of the subterranean Heavy Industries Building during lunch hour. Shattered glass was scattered over a wide area, and a thick cloud of smoke billowed into the sky. Police said later that the bomb appeared to have been wrapped in two paper cylinders and behind a flower urn in the office entryway. A man called the Mitsubishi switchboard before the explosion and told the operator: "I set two bombs on the street in front of your main entrance, so evacuate immediately. I am not joking." A Mitsubishi executive, immediately informed by the operator, said later that he had no time to do anything before the explosion. Police reportedly found a second unexploded bomb later.

Police suspected leftist radicals because a second phone call, similar to the first, was placed to Mitsubishi Electric, across the street and later in the day to a Mitsubishi office in Osaka, in central Japan, warning that "in the morning, we will carry out the same class struggle as we did in Tokyo this morning." The toll today was particularly high because the explosion occurred at 12:45, toward the end of the lunch hour. It was a warm, sunny day, and office girls and employees were strolling along the tree-lined street before going back to work. The bomb blast was so loud that it was heard

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Kissinger Consulted; November Is Target

## Love Reported on Ending Cuban Isolation

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (WP).—Detailed diplomatic plan has been prepared in consultation with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for overturning the 10-year political and economic isolation of Cuba by November, sources reported yesterday.

The plan envisaged the creation within the next few weeks of a "commission of inquiry" of five OAS countries to study the issue. The commission would be given the specific task of deciding whether the condition which gave rise to the 1964 sanctions against Cuba still exists—namely, the active promotion of revolutionary movement throughout Latin America by the government of Premier Fidel Castro.

There seems to be an emerging consensus among the Latin American foreign ministers as well as U.S. officials that it is no longer the case. "It would amount to the appointment of a 'fact-finding body' as a qualified official source put it, "to find out what everyone already knows to be the answer—that the condition no longer exists."

Mr. Rabasa said in an interview last night, "We all know that the only honest conclusion is that there is no longer any basis for the sanction." It was understood, on reliable authority, that Washington has indicated to the Latin American ministers that it has no "objections to the diplomatic plan, which is likely to overturn an era of cold-war relations between Havana and the United States and most Latin American countries."

Both Mr. Kissinger and his assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, Jack Kunkin, have been consulted at all stages of development of the plan, sources said. "We would do nothing to oppose it," a governmental source said here.

The only major unresolved question is one of timing: whether the Ford administration would like to delay the progress of the plan until after the November elections. The consideration of a delay is a matter of domestic politics and has nothing to do with the White House's how seriously a reversal of Cuban policy would affect the prospects of Republican congressional candidates. On the other hand, there is concern over the United States isolating itself in the hemisphere on the Cuban issue.

Action Is Pressed

The commission of inquiry would hand its recommendation to its parent body, the Permanent Council of the OAS, which would be convened to act on the Cuban sanctions no later than November. Venezuela, Colombia, Panama and Ecuador are reported to be pressing for action within a matter of weeks.

Mr. Rabasa has been one of the chief figures in the initiative to end Cuba's formal isolation under a containment policy sustained by Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon.

After a series of consultations among the Latin American ministers in February, in which Mr. Kissinger participated, Mr. Rabasa went to see Mr. Castro in Havana and, according to his own account, asked the Cuban Premier "point blank whether he would come back into the OAS."

Mr. Castro replied, "Under no circumstances," according to Mr. Rabasa. Mexican foreign minister then asked Mr. Castro if he would

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Wall St. Gains On Fed Report

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT).—A strong rally today reversed the three-week downward trend on the New York Stock Exchange and pushed the Dow Jones industrial average ahead 21.76 points to close at 878.88.

Buyers returned to the market apparently encouraged by Federal Reserve figures indicating that the Fed is relaxing its tight-money policy. If so, this would lead to a decline in interest rates and a stock market revival. Story Page 9.

## Clash Jars UN's Vote On Cyprus

Briton, Russian Have Word Duel

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The Security Council, in a session marked by a bitter clash between the British and Soviet delegates, today unanimously called on all sides in the Cyprus conflict to aid more than 200,000 refugees there, and to resume the search for a negotiated settlement.

Britain, France and Austria sponsored the resolution, which responded to an appeal by the chief Cypriot delegate, Zenon Rossides, for help for the refugees. Both Mr. Rossides and Turkish Ambassador Osman Olcay termed the resolution inadequate. The Cypriot urged that something be done about what he called new Turkish aggression on the island. The Turk said: "The problem of displaced persons can be settled only within the framework of a political settlement."

Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik, the council president, who has been expected to abstain, cast his vote for the resolution.

Pushes Soviet Plan He, too, said that it was inadequate. Mr. Malik called for acceptance of the Soviet proposal for an international conference on the Cyprus problem, a parity that would be attended by Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and all 15 members of the Security Council.

The Soviet representative again denounced "the narrow circles of NATO" for allegedly trying to carve up Cyprus. He demanded the total withdrawal of foreign troops from the island and asserted that the sovereignty guarantees of the British-Greek-Turkish agreement which gave Cyprus independence in 1960 had proved useless.

He said that the Geneva declaration of British, Greek, and Turkish intentions was inconsistent with the council's first resolution on the current Cyprus crisis. The "main participant" in the 1960 guarantee system, Britain, also rejected that council decision, he said, as was indicated by the present proposal of the British delegate.

No Bid on Troops He was apparently referring to the fact that today's resolution did not call for the withdrawal of foreign troops.

His face flushed with anger, British Ambassador Ivor Richard rejoined that the Soviet delegate had used his position as council president to attack Britain in a statement that was irrelevant, unhelpful and misleading.

"Until you look the floor, we had a debate which was addressing itself to the realities of the situation," he told Mr. Malik. Referring to a remark by the Soviet delegate that the nonaligned states supported the Soviet proposal for an international conference, Mr. Richard said: "You do not speak for the non-aligned states. With respect, you are one of the most aligned nations in this whole organization."

U.S. Ambassador John Scali also rejected the Soviet proposal for an international conference and Mr. Malik's "vague charges of mysterious machinations by unaffiliated members of NATO."

These stories might amuse or titillate the readers of summer-time fiction on the beaches of the Crimea, Mr. Scali said, but such fairy-tales would not help solve the Cyprus problem.



ESCAPED DEATH—Yassos Lyssarides still wearing his bloodstained shirt as he talks to newsmen in Nicosia shortly after an attempt was made to assassinate him.

EOKA-B Is Accused

## Makarios Backer Is Wounded, Journalist Slain in Nicosia

By James F. Clarity

NICOSIA, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Gunmen tried today to assassinate one of the most powerful supporters of the deposed president, Archbishop Makarios. The intended victim, Dr. Vassos Lyssarides, was slightly wounded, but a journalist was killed and three other people were injured.

Officials here feared that the assassination attempt could provoke murderous fighting in the streets of Nicosia and other areas of the Greek Cypriot part of Cyprus. Armed bands of rightists and leftists are still free in the Greek area, although President Glafkos Clerides said three days ago that he was taking measures to control them.

The government told the population to remain calm and said: "Lawlessness and violence will be crushed mercilessly."

There was some apprehension in the capital that fighting on the Greek side of the partitioned island could provide the Turkish Army, which already controls 40 per cent of the island, with a pretext for advancing further into the Greek-held zone.

The killing of the journalist, Doros Louzon, and the wounding of his American-born wife, Barbara, and of Dr. Lyssarides, occurred 11 days after the violent death here of U.S. Ambassador Roger Davies. He was killed at the U.S. Embassy during a demonstration outside the building. The killing has been attributed to members of the rightist EOKA-B group.

Today's assassination attempt—an ambush of the car in which Dr. Lyssarides was riding to his

clinic in the Greek part of Nicosia—was also alleged to be the work of EOKA-B.

The EOKA-B rightists, who supported the coup d'état that deposed Archbishop Makarios on July 15, have long been hostile to Mr. Lyssarides, who is Archbishop Makarios's personal physician as well as head of the Social- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

After Outcry Over 'Wienand Affair'

## Bonn Socialists Drop Parliamentary Whip

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Aug. 30 (WP).—Bowling to mounting pressure from the opposition and press, West Germany's ruling Social Democratic party today dropped one of its most influential members, Karl Wienand, from his post as the party's parliamentary whip.

Mr. Wienand, 47, was put on an indefinite "leave of absence" following allegations that he had led to a parliamentary committee investigating his financial involvement with an airline charter company.

The uproar triggered by the "Wienand affair" could have serious consequences for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's efforts to reverse the Social Democrats' sagging fortunes and re-establish the party as the country's dominant political force before the 1976 general elections.

Since taking over from Chancellor Willy Brandt in May, Mr. Schmidt has had considerable success in refurbishing the Social Democrats' image among West German voters. Largely because of Mr. Schmidt's energetic attack on inflation, public opinion polls have been giving the party's resurgence the party's highest rating at the expense of the

opposition Christian Democrats. Recently, however, there have been signs that the gains could be wiped out by the reappearance in newspaper headlines of two scandals involving some of the party's most important leaders.

In addition to Mr. Wienand's problems, a parliamentary committee is investigating the circumstances that enabled Guenter Guillaume, an East German spy, to gain influence in Social Democratic ranks and become one of Mr. Brandt's key aides. It was the revelation of Guillaume's espionage role that prompted Mr. Brandt to resign as chancellor.

The threat of connecting the Guillaume and Wienand affairs to the insinuation that the Social Democrats tend to place loyalty to each other above the national welfare. Should that idea take hold within the electorate, the results would be disastrous for Mr. Schmidt and his party.

As a party that was harshly persecuted during the Imperial and Nazi eras, the Social Democrats are noted for closing ranks when a party member comes under outside attack. In the two current controversies, the opposition has implied that the party leadership blindly defended members in the face of evidence

## 135 Nations Back A 'Plan of Action' Over Population

By Gladwin Hill

BUCHAREST, Aug. 30 (NYT).—The United Nations World Population Conference concluded two weeks of labor today by approving a "plan of action" for attacking population problems.

The program—running more than 10,000 words and containing 108 items—sets no quantitative population goals. But it suggests that, with proper policies individually formulated by nations, the world's present annual population growth rate of 2 per cent—which means nearly 80 million more people a year—could be substantially reduced by 1985.

The plan, mainly a declaration of population policies with economic and social development programs, calls for women's equality in all walks of life and suggests that the affluent nations might reduce their consumption of world resources in the name of "international equity."

One hundred and thirty-five nations representing virtually all of the world's population participated in the conference, the first such parley at the intergovernmental level. The delegations comprised about 1,250 persons.

Vatican Dissents The assembly adopted the plan by acclamation without a vote as a "consensus," with some nations reserving the right to differ on specific points. The only explicit dissent from the document as a whole was voiced by the Holy See, whose chief representative, Msgr. Edouard Gagnon, said in a brief address that his delegation was impelled to "dissociate" itself from the endorsement.

However, the president of the conference, Romanian Foreign Minister George Macovescu, said at a news conference after adjournment that, since the Holy See had not raised a parliamentary objection when the question on the plan was put, he did not consider that it was "absent from the consensus."

Msgr. Gagnon, president of the Vatican Committee on the Family, said that, while his delegation concurred with much of the declaration, it could not endorse it because of its "insufficient" attention to family values and "respect for life" and its sanction of birth control.

The plan was approved just a few minutes after Mr. Macovescu convened the final plenary session of the conference in the Palace of the Republic. There followed three hours of short speeches by a score of nations, most of which expressed great satisfaction with the conference's work.

Czechoslovakia spoke for the Soviet bloc and confined its criticism to a brief reference to the capitalist world's "decades and centuries of exploitation" of underdeveloped countries.

But China and Albania devoted their time to lambasting the Soviet Union and the United States as "imperialist colonialist superpowers."

Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and head of the U.S. delegation, later called the parley the landmark advance in international understanding and agreement on population matters.

He cited particularly the fact that the plan included provisions on complete women's equality, an element the U.S. delegation pushed strongly.

The plan has three sections. The first two present "background" and "principles and objectives." The third and principal section, under "recommendations for action," deals with population (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Simas Kudirka

## Russia Frees Sailor Denied Haven in U.S.

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (NYT).—A Lithuanian seaman serving a 10-year prison term for having attempted to defect to a U.S. Coast Guard cutter in November, 1970, has been freed by Soviet authorities, the dissident nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov reported today.

Simas Kudirka was released from Vladimir Prison, east of Moscow, on Aug. 23 by a decree of the Supreme Soviet, the nation's parliamentary body, according to Dr. Sakharov, who maintains contacts throughout the fragmented Soviet dissident movement.

The seaman, who is 44 years old, was reported to be staying with his widowed mother, Marija Sukstiene, 67, who was born in Brooklyn. She lives in the Lithuanian port town of Klaipeda.

Rumors of his release had circulated in Moscow for several days but were confirmed only today. Dr. Sakharov, speaking with Western newsmen by telephone, said he had not talked with the seaman. "Mr. Kudirka has not contacted me, but my information is quite correct," the physicist told Western correspondents here by telephone.

Dr. Sakharov said friends of his had seen Mr. Kudirka. He said the release decree had been issued on Aug. 20.

Outcry in 1970 Mr. Kudirka, whose plight prompted a national outcry in the United States after Coast Guard officials returned him to Soviet authorities, figured anew in Soviet-American relations last month when Washington recognized him as an American citizen by virtue of his parentage.

His mother, Mrs. Sukstiene, was declared an American citizen in May after a State Department investigation showed that she was born in Brooklyn. Her parents brought her back to Lithuania 60 years ago, before the country was absorbed by the Soviet Union in 1940.

Mr. Kudirka's release was seen as a significant gesture by the Soviet Union to the United States at a time when a compromise is reportedly being thrashed out on granting American trade concessions in return for a freer Soviet emigration policy.

Tonight, the American Embassy said it still had no official confirmation of Mr. Kudirka's release. "He hasn't contacted us yet," a consular official said.

Following his recognition as an American citizen last month, American consular officials sought to visit Mr. Kudirka in the Moldovan labor camp where he was being held, citing a 1964 consular agreement that gives them the right of access to any American citizen under detention here.

The request was denied on the grounds that Mr. Kudirka was a Soviet citizen, Soviet authorities have not recognized him or his mother as having American citizenship.



Karl Wienand

case against him by the press and opposition politicians, he continued as the parliamentary whip.

The matter surfaced again this summer with the uncovering of further evidence pointing to discrepancies in his testimony. The outcry against him grew so strong that the party leadership was forced to abandon its defense of Mr. Wienand and fall back on today's announcement that it was accepting his request to be placed on indefinite furlough.



## Archbishop's Return Debated

## Clerides Affirms Authority; Makarios' Plans Are Unclear

By James F. Clarity

NICOSIA, Aug. 30 (UPI)—A widespread speculation about the political plans of the deposed Archbishop Makarios. President Glafkos Clerides is trying to strengthen his own position as leader of the Greek Cypriot part of Cyprus.

## Gunmen Hit Cypriot Aide Of Makarios

(Continued from Page 1)

ist Edele party and director of its newspaper, Ta Nea. The dead journalist worked for the newspaper.

Standing on the steps of the Greek Embassy at noon, three hours after the attempt on his life, Dr. Lyssarides, his open-necked shirt stained heavily with blood, said: "Definitely, I feel that it was EOKA-B. The doctor added that he was 'almost certain' that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was involved in the plot to kill him.

But a press release that appeared at the Hilton Hotel here said that EOKA-B denied any involvement in the killing and condemned it as the work of "agents representing foreign interests."

The release said EOKA-B expressed its "deepest sympathy" and called for unity among Greek Cypriots. It also urged Dr. Lyssarides to cancel unspecified "planned activities."

**Rejects Revenge**

The 49-year-old doctor called on the people "to control themselves."

"I don't want any revenge," he said, adding that he would tell his supporters not to carry out their announced plan to stage a protest demonstration in the streets of the capital.

Dr. Lyssarides said that he had received a message from Archbishop Makarios in London, expressing the archbishop's sympathy. The doctor said he would not urge the archbishop to return hastily to Cyprus, although his party still considers him the constitutional head of state.

Speaking to newsmen in Greek and English, the doctor said that in recent weeks he had asked President Clerides for a government bodyguard because he had feared attempts on his life. The guard was not provided, but Mr. Clerides, who visited him in a hospital where he was treated after the attempt, has now promised to provide protection, the doctor added.

Dr. Lyssarides said that the attack began at about 9 a.m. as he was sitting in the back seat of a car being driven by the journalist. "We heard a burst of firing..." The rear window was smashed... There were splinters of glass... They still continued firing... My friend was dead."

About 100 persons crowded around the car an hour after the victims had been removed. There were seven bullet holes in the front windshield and one large hole in the glass that had been behind Dr. Lyssarides's head.

The gunmen had fled in their own car.

At the office of his party, supporters of Dr. Lyssarides said they were convinced the shooting was done by EOKA-B. They said that there were supporters of the Edele party who were armed and would want to retaliate.

But party officials said they would try to persuade the armed people to remain calm. They also talked bitterly about the Clerides government's failure to provide a bodyguard.

Mr. Clerides, in a statement issued by his office, said: "I condemn with great indignation today's horrendous and atrocious attempt on the life of the Socialist party's chairman. Their act is a national disgrace." He said that the government would investigate the shooting "fully and quickly."

**Cosmos-675 Launched**

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos 675, the latest in its series of unmanned earth satellites, Tass reported.

**Tokyo Office Building Blast**

Kills 7, Injures About 330

(Continued from Page 1)

at least two miles away. It instantly killed at least three men working around a delivery truck in front of the Mitsubishi building, about 15 feet from the point of the explosion.

The injured were at first too dazed to react; a middle-aged man in a blue suit sitting on his wounded legs in the middle of the street looked more surprised than hurt.

But as the bewilderment wore off and the blood began to flow cries for help went up. The crowd that gathered as soon as the smoke cleared was also stunned at first but then began to aid the wounded, most of whom seemed to have been hurt more by flying glass than from the bomb itself.

have been debating the merits of the archbishop's return. Mr. Clerides has filled three major cabinet positions and announced a drive against extremist groups. Archbishop Makarios' plans are obscure to politicians here. Most of them are inclined to accept his statements issued in London, calling for unity behind Mr. Clerides.

Even many of the archbishop's supporters feel that his return now would disrupt the Greek community, which is still shocked and bitter about the invasion by Turkey, whose troops control about 40 per cent of the island.

Still, some rightist politicians fear that Mr. Clerides is consolidating power to hand it back to Archbishop Makarios, who is the favorite of Cypriot leftist groups. And they say that the archbishop could return with the abruptness of the coup that deposed him.

Mr. Clerides, 55, who was president of the House of Representatives before the coup, became President of the republic five weeks ago.

[Greece said today that it recognized the Clerides regime as the legal government of Cyprus, the AP reported. Previously, Athens had recognized Archbishop Makarios as the island's President.]

Mr. Clerides said he had discussed the security situation in the Greek community of Cyprus with the government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis in Athens, indicating to extremists here that he had the support of Greece.

Further, Mr. Clerides said he had ordered "a series of measures" against "illegally armed elements," making it clear that the EOKA-B movement, which favored union with Greece, but armed leftist groups as well.

Few here are willing to predict how successful the President will be in persuading the Greek Cypriot National Guard to disarm the irregulars of the extremist groups.

His appointments this week were clearly intended, politicians say, to give his government a balanced appearance.

Besides appointing John Christofides as foreign minister, he named Christofides Christofides, a moderate rightist, as secretary to the presidency. As minister of both defense and interior, he named Nikos Koshis, a rightist editor whose loyalty is said to be to Mr. Clerides rather than to any of the extremist groups.

Mr. Koshis will have control of the National Guard and the police.

**Bolivia President Is Said to Resign**

LA PAZ, Aug. 30 (Reuters)—Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez resigned today because of the "inconsistency of the political coalition supporting him," sources close to the presidency said tonight.

Gen. Banzer, 48, came to power three years ago after ousting leftist President Juan Jose Torres in a bloody three-day civil war.

The sources did not say who would succeed President Banzer. Earlier today the President had separate meetings with leaders of the country's two main political parties.

**Fawzi to Retire From Cairo Post**

CAIRO, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Vice-President Mahmoud Fawzi has asked President Anwar Sadat to be relieved of his post effective Sept. 18, his 74th birthday, a government announcement said today.

The announcement, distributed by the Middle East News Agency, said Mr. Sadat approved the request.

Mr. Fawzi is a veteran politician and has spent 50 years in government service, holding such posts as chief of the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations, foreign minister and prime minister.

**U.S. Relief For Cyprus**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (UPI)—The United States has contributed \$3.1 million in cash, camping equipment and other items for Red Cross emergency relief in Cyprus, the State Department said today.

**Australia to Tighten Immigration Criteria**

CANBERRA, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Australian government will severely restrict the entry of migrants to Australia this fiscal year, Labor and Immigration Minister Clyde Cameron said.

Entry will be limited to 6,500 families. Officials estimate this will total about 23,000 persons. Mr. Cameron told a National Press Club luncheon that selection criteria would be tightened. Only people with special skills who could get employment immediately on arrival would be allowed in, he said.

**Thorpe's Hovercraft Is Badly Damaged**

SIDMOUTH, England, Aug. 30 (Reuters)—A novel electioneering tour of seaside resorts by Liberal leader Jeremy Thorpe was interrupted tonight when his Hovercraft was badly damaged by heavy waves.

Mr. Thorpe, his wife, Marion, and accompanying newsmen had left the craft on the beach of this Devon port. A heavy wave struck the propeller and the engine exploded. Waves of five feet ripped the sides off the vessel and water poured into the cabin.

**UP FROM THE DEEP**—A Royal Navy crane barge pulling out of the Suez Canal the wreck of a ship sunk in the waterway during the Middle East war of 1967.



MEETING IN MILAN—Italian Premier Mariano Rumor (left) greeting West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the start of their two-day round of discussions.

## Schmidt, Rumor Discuss Big Loan

(Continued from Page 1)

Communist party in the West, would remain barred from the government.

Last month, Mr. Rumor obtained Communist help in parliament for approval of a package of fiscal austerity measures aimed at slowing down inflation.

At present close to 20 per cent annually—and improving Italy's international payments position by cutting down nonessential imports.

This instance of cooperation between the Premier and the largest opposition group has revived speculation that the Communist party may soon enter the national government—it already controls many local and some regional administrations—or at

least support it in parliament. Leaders of the Socialist party, which takes part in Mr. Rumor's coalition Cabinet, and some left-wing members of the Premier's own Christian Democratic party, have lately advocated a government role for the Communists.

The prospect of Communists sharing in government power in a major country of the European Economic Community is clearly distasteful to the West German Chancellor and his Social Democratic party.

The Chancellor discussed in detail with Mr. Rumor today how the Italian government intended to cope with the country's grave economic and financial problems.

Mr. Schmidt was told that Italy's balance-of-payments deficit in 1974 would be less than the \$10 billion that had been foreseen earlier this year. The gap in the Italian trade balance—the difference between imports and exports—is expected to reach almost \$12 billion this year. In-

creased expenditures for crude oil imports account for much of the deficit.

The West German Chancellor reportedly insisted that Italy must enact additional deflationary measures, including cuts in the state budget and the country's overseas embassies, to qualify for the new credits it was requesting.

It was the second time that Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti had presided at a cabinet meeting since Gen. Franco made him acting chief of state.

Mr. Andreotti said that the three-hour meeting dealt mainly with economic matters, routine military appointments and a reform of the civil code giving married women increased rights.

The reforms approved by the cabinet will do away with the restrictions on a married woman's freedom in managing her own financial affairs.

Among other things, it lifted the requirement of written and certified approval by her husband for a wife to appear in court, to administer her own property, to accept an inheritance or to run her own business.

**8 Israeli Priests Assail Campaign To Free Capucci**

TEL AVIV, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Eight Roman Catholic monks and priests issued a statement in Jerusalem yesterday condemning efforts by Greek Catholic Church leaders to have the Most Rev. Maron Capucci released without trial.

Archbishop Capucci, the patriarchal vicar of Jerusalem, is being held by the Israelis on suspicion of running guns from Lebanon to the Jerusalem area for el-Fatah guerrillas.

"We wish that the process of justice establish the full truth," the clergy said. "None of the parties has anything to gain by political bargaining or by compromises behind the scenes."

The signatories are Israeli citizens who belong to the Assumptionist, Carmelite, Dominican and Fathers of Zion orders.

They declared: "A church leader, a pastor, whatever his political position, must never be involved directly or indirectly in the use of violence."

The decision whether to put the archbishop on trial is to be made at the cabinet level, probably next week.

**Soviet Ships End 'Encounter' With Israeli Patrol Boats**

By William J. Drummond

JERUSALEM, Aug. 30.—The two Soviet minesweepers that defied Israeli patrol boats by venturing close to the Sinai coast suddenly announced they were leaving the disputed area "with no hard feelings," an Israeli military spokesman said yesterday.

Last night about 8 p.m., the Russians left with the farewell words that they hoped they would not bother us any more," the spokesman said.

The abrupt withdrawal by the Soviet vessels, which Tuesday turned their high-powered water hoses on the Israeli boats, ended what could have led to a dangerous naval confrontation.

After the hoisting incident which brought protests from the Israeli press, the Soviet vessels returned to the area on Wednesday. As the vessels faced each other, a two-hour verbal duel was waged in English over bullhorns. Eventually, according to Israeli spokesmen, the Russians said that their "work" in the immediate area was completed and they were leaving.

**Disputed Sovereignty**

The incidents occurred in this Gulf of Suez off the southern Sinai Peninsula, which was occupied by Israel in the 1967 war. Some observers here thought the Soviet action was designed to demonstrate Russia's nonrecognition of Israel's right to sovereignty over those waters.

The 600-ton minesweepers, ostensibly engaged in clearing operations around the Suez Canal, outweighed and outgunned the six-man Hornet-class Israeli patrol boats.

"We do not know whether the action was coordinated with Egypt," the Tel Aviv newspaper Al Hamishmar said. "While Israel certainly would not want a confrontation with the U.S.S.R., it cannot for long remain indifferent to such incidents of trespassing and provocation."

Details of the incident were sent to the Israeli Embassy in Washington with instructions that

## Juan Carlos Says Franco Is Well Again

No Date Is Indicated For Resuming Powers

LA CORUNA, Spain, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 81, has made a "physical recovery" from a circulatory ailment which forced him to delegate his powers temporarily, the acting chief of state, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, said today.

The 36-year-old prince, named to become king after Gen. Franco's death or retirement, mentioned Gen. Franco's improving health in an address to the Cabinet, which met at Gen. Franco's summer retreat here.

Juan Carlos said: "I have been able these days to see the evidence of the physical recovery of the Generalissimo. It causes satisfaction to all of us."

Gen. Franco delegated his powers to the prince six weeks ago while he was hospitalized in Madrid with thrombophlebitis, an inflammation of the veins causing clotting of the blood. He also suffered from gastric difficulties and a speech impairment.

**Reorganization of Powers**

Asked to elaborate on Prince Juan Carlos's statement, Information Minister Pio Cabanillas later told a news conference that he did not know it and when Gen. Franco would take back his powers as chief of state. He indicated that this was a matter which could be decided only at the highest level.

It was the second time that Prince Juan Carlos had presided at a cabinet meeting since Gen. Franco made him acting chief of state.

Mr. Cabanillas said that the three-hour meeting dealt mainly with economic matters, routine military appointments and a reform of the civil code giving married women increased rights.

The reforms approved by the cabinet will do away with the restrictions on a married woman's freedom in managing her own financial affairs.

Among other things, it lifted the requirement of written and certified approval by her husband for a wife to appear in court, to administer her own property, to accept an inheritance or to run her own business.

**China Sees Russia Seeking Power In Mediterranean**

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (AP)—China accused the Russians yesterday of fabricating "a variety of influences" to cover up and justify their activities "for hegemony" in the Mediterranean.

The Chinese criticism was contained in an article in the Peking People's Daily, broadcast by the Chinese news agency and monitored in Tokyo.

The article said that "in order to fish in troubled waters... the one hand Soviet revisionist social-imperialism dispatched warships to prow the Mediterranean... and on the other, engaged a flurry of diplomatic activities inside and outside the United Nations to find a pretext to interfere in the affairs" of the area.

The article concluded, "The whole world knows that the Soviet revisionists pursue a pure power policy, carry out subversive activities, interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and are trying to occupy bases and ports in the Mediterranean."

**U.S. Reportedly Is Consulted On Bid to End Cuban Isolation**

(Continued from Page 1)

he willing to attend the next Latin American foreign ministers' meeting in Buenos Aires, scheduled for March, 1975. "Premier Castro thought about it carefully, and then said yes," Mr. Rabasa recalled. "He also said he would be glad to come in a constructive spirit."

**Kissinger Informed**

Mr. Rabasa reported to Mr. Kissinger on the contacts with Mr. Castro and said he intended to bring the matter to a head at the meeting of the foreign ministers here last April.

Mr. Kissinger was reported to be apprehensive about opening discussions of the Cuban issue in such a public forum.

But a decision was made at the April meeting to let Argentina, the host country for the foreign ministers' meeting next year, canvass opinion to see if the invitation should be extended to Cuba. The process is now under way.

However, the immediate issue of voting on the OAS sanctions will emerge more immediately in a meeting of the Permanent Council in Washington.

Mr. Rabasa concurred with official U.S. estimates that more than half of the 23 countries in the OAS are prepared to vote to remove the sanctions.

Less certain is whether there is a two-thirds vote—17 countries—for such action, the margin by which the sanctions were adopted in 1964. The United States, Mr. Rabasa said, might well find itself

in the position of providing the decisive vote.

Procedural and parliamentary fine points aside, the expectation is that the inter-American organization will provide whatever votes are necessary to end the quarantine of Cuba this year.

**World Population Meeting Approves a 'Plan of Action'**

(Continued from Page 1)

tion goals and policies, economic and social programs, development of information and implementation.

**Viewpoint Contested**

The plan skirts the fact that many demographers think the present global population growth rate threatens world resources and development of the less advanced nations, a viewpoint that is hotly contested by some countries.

It leaves the formulation of population policies to individual nations, recognizing that some may want to augment rather than curb population growth.

However, it brings up an element of international responsibility.

"The effect of national action or inaction in the fields of population may in certain circumstances extend beyond national boundaries."

"Such international implications are particularly evident with regard to aspects of mobility, population concentration and international migration, but may also apply to other aspects of population concern."

**Technical Aid**

The declaration says international cooperation should play "a supportive role" in the form of direct technical and financial assistance in addition to "economic development assistance" and such other ways as monitoring and information sharing.

"Recognizing that per capita use of world resources is much higher in the more developed than in the developing countries," the plan says, "developing countries are urged to adopt appropriate policies in population, consumption and investment, bearing in mind the need for fundamental improvement in international equity."

"It is imperative that all countries, and within them all social sectors, should adapt themselves to more rational utilization of natural resources without excess so that some are not deprived what others waste."

The conference's conclusion will be submitted to the UN General Assembly this fall for ratification. Adherence to the recommendations is optional for member nations.

## DE TIJD

DAGBLAD VOOR NEDERLAND

## Dutch Catholic Daily De Tijd Closing Down After 129 Years

By David Haworth

THE HAGUE, Aug. 30 (UPI)—One of the Netherlands' oldest daily newspapers, De Tijd, will publish its final edition tomorrow, 129 years after its foundation. It was one of the Continent's leading Catholic newspapers.

The editorial staff had recently launched its own publicity campaign to keep the paper alive and had even gone to the length of selling papers in the streets.

De Tijd was regarded as one of the country's most influential papers. It made a specialty of news background features which complemented the headlines of the rest of the Dutch press.

The paper belonged to the largest Dutch publishing group, VNU, which has a virtual monopoly of Dutch women's magazines and the most popular program guide to radio and television schedules.

Despite its owners' wealth, the paper has been under sentence of death for some time. Its original owners merged with the present ones 10 years ago during a revolutionary period in the Catholic Church in the Netherlands.

Before this the paper had been assisted by contributions by Catholic bankers. But, after the takeover, its influence as a church spokesman for the one-third of the Dutch population of Catholic faith declined considerably.

Two months ago, after other Dutch dailies published reports that De Tijd would be closed down, the management reacted by announcing that the paper would become a weekly of the same name. A party is to be held

tomorrow night to celebrate launching of the new week publication.

Mrs. de Bok, acting president of the Netherlands Union of Journalists, said that the negotiation with the management about employment of the paper's porters had left a "bitter taste" and he added that in the view the VNU company had been prepared to accept the consequences of its action.

Two months after the original closure threats, the paper's owners attempted to take advantage of a Dutch law which provides for the liquidation of newspapers in financial difficulties. The application was successful and, in January, Dutch government announced that it would make up most of the loss incurred by De Tijd's condition that the circulation be maintained above 55,000. As the paper's circulation averaged 100,000 and the paper's future seemed secure.

Shareholders, however, took a more pessimistic view about the paper's future and urged the company to close it down. The government subsidy was never paid because the paper's closure was decided before the money was made available.

**Japan-China Air Pact**

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Japan Air Lines said today that it has concluded a commercial agreement with China's civil aviation administration on regular air service between Japan and China.

The article said that "in order to fish in troubled waters... the one hand Soviet revisionist social-imperialism dispatched warships to prow the Mediterranean... and on the other, engaged a flurry of diplomatic activities inside and outside the United Nations to find a pretext to interfere in the affairs" of the area.

The article concluded, "The whole world knows that the Soviet revisionists pursue a pure power policy, carry out subversive activities, interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and are trying to occupy bases and ports in the Mediterranean."

**Union Aide Held In Bonn Spy Case**

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Aug. 30 (Reuters)—A son of official of West Germany's non-member public services unit has been detained on suspicion of spying for East Germany, a federal prosecutor said here today.

Hans Faltermeyer, 32, a member of the union's managing executive, was seized last night at his home in Stuttgart.

Prosecutor Siegfried Buback said that Mr. Faltermeyer was suspected of having contacts with an East German secret service agent.

**11 Die on Egyptian Boat**

CAIRO, Aug. 30 (AP)—Eleven persons drowned and 28 others were injured when a ferry boat capsized yesterday in an irrigation canal near Giza, about 120 kilometers northwest of Cairo.

The ferry was carrying about 100 passengers and a large amount of cargo. The cause of the accident is not yet clear.

The bodies of the dead were recovered from the water. The injured were taken to hospitals for treatment.

The ferry was operating on a canal that is used for irrigation and transportation. The accident has caused a disruption of traffic on the canal.

The canal is one of the most important waterways in Egypt. It carries water from the Nile River to the irrigation canals.

The accident has caused a loss of life and property. The bodies of the dead were recovered from the water.

The injured were taken to hospitals for treatment. The cause of the accident is not yet clear.

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